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JULY, 1913

Vol. IV

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INDUSTRY

PROGRESS

ECONOMY



AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY
BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

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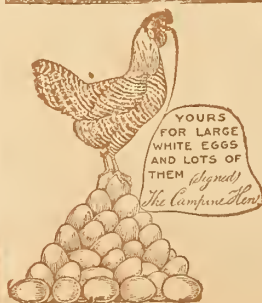
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PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT



The first installment of a series of articles on Crested breeds appears in this issue. It is devoted principally to the origin and history of the Polish fowl. The author, John A. Gough, has spent considerable time and study in research of old records in order to present the most complete and authentic history of the beautiful Polands. In succeeding articles, Mr. Gough will write about Houdans and other crested breeds in the same thorough manner. All poultry fanciers interested in Polish, Houdans, or any other Crested breeds, should join the Crested Fowl Breeders' Association of America, of which Mr. Gough is the efficient secretary. The great exhibits of Polish and Houdans at the Boston show are the result of the earnest work of John A. Gough, New Haven, Conn.

Another installment of Mr. Drevenstedt's article on Judging appears in this issue. The Rhode Island Reds are the subject of his advice and he has brought out many points that should be highly appreciated by those whose lot it befalls to judge the Red classes in the coming shows. His remarks will not only be found beneficial to those whose lack of experience often places them in an unenviable position, but also to the more experienced who likewise make mistakes either through carelessness or from lack of knowledge of the variety. All lovers of the popular Reds will find this article highly interesting and also educational.

A. O. Schilling concludes his article on "Improving Cochin Bantams in America". Having had years of experience as a breeder of Cochin Bantams, his remarks should carry much weight and his advice to breeders of the attractive little fowl may be accepted as his sincere conclusions, gained from long experience and close association with the Cochin variety. Mr. Schilling has also supplied several interesting studies of the Polish fowl. Particular attention is directed to the frontispiece, which without doubt represents the most characteristic and true to life studies of this beautiful breed ever published.

"The Care of Fowls During the Moul't" will prove of interest to a great number of readers. This article is purely of a practical nature and while it does not give any set of rules to be followed during the critical period, it makes many valuable suggestions that should be of help to those who have experienced trouble in their flocks during the moulting season.

An exclusive egg show at first seems like a novelty, but when the story of "The Purdue Egg Show" is read it will be seen that it is not only practical but an educational feature that has made rapid growth during the five years of its existence and is also attracting wide attention. It will no doubt be the means of placing the market egg in Indiana on a higher standard by educating the people to demand not only better quality, but eggs of better general appearance.

Just at this time when Standard revision is beginning to attract attention from many sources the discussion on the

"Standard weights of Leghorns" should prove of deep interest to all breeders of these popular fowls. The question of a heavier bird is argued pro and con by many well known breeders and judges. To add weight to their argument we have had some special illustrations of types, representing winning American and English Leghorns, made to accompany the article. In England the craze is for size, how this has affected type is clearly displayed in the pictures above mentioned.

In the May issue we published an article on the Barred Plymouth Rocks that dealt principally with the color question. The views of many breeders were expressed; some favoring a change in the Standard color description, while others believed the present Standard good enough. A second installment appears in this issue and breeders and judges from all sections have expressed their views on the question.

A review of the advertising columns will disclose many opportunities to purchase strictly high grade birds at prices that are greatly below their actual values. Many breeders find, at this time, that the growing stock demands so much attention that it is absolutely necessary to dispose of a large amount of this season's breeders to make room and to permit the young stock to receive the proper attention. Others realizing that the summer is the dull season in the poultry fancy, inaugurate summer sales to help tide them over the quiet time.

These sales present wonderful opportunities for those who desire to add a few good birds to their present flock or to those who wish to take up poultry raising. For the latter class there is no better time to start than now, as less experience is required in caring for birds at this season than any other time and you are given the opportunity of familiarizing yourself with the necessary details of fowl management before the severe weather arrives, when the proper attention to their wants is more burdensome. Bear in mind that we regard each and every advertiser in these columns as thoroughly reliable, and always stand back of our readers by guaranteeing to them a square deal. (Read our advertisers guarantee on opposite page first column.)

Last month we announced a new book entitled "Poultry Foods and Feeding". We believed that it would fill a long-felt want for a reliable treatise on poultry feeding. By the interest our readers have shown in the announcement and the many orders that are received daily, we are inclined to believe that the demand will be greater than anticipated. We are prepared, however, to fill all orders promptly, but would urge you to order your copy at once as they are sure to go rapidly, a little delay may mean disappointment. A dollar will bring you a copy, which may be returned if not as represented and purchase price will be refunded.

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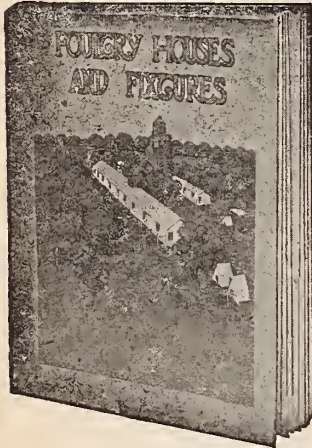
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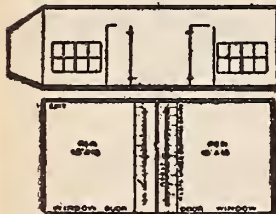
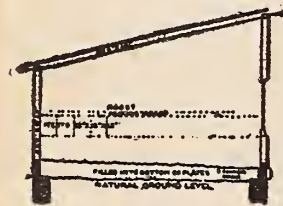
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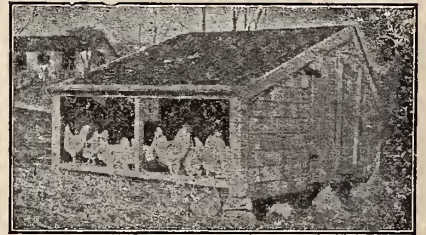
Specimen Poultry House Diagram
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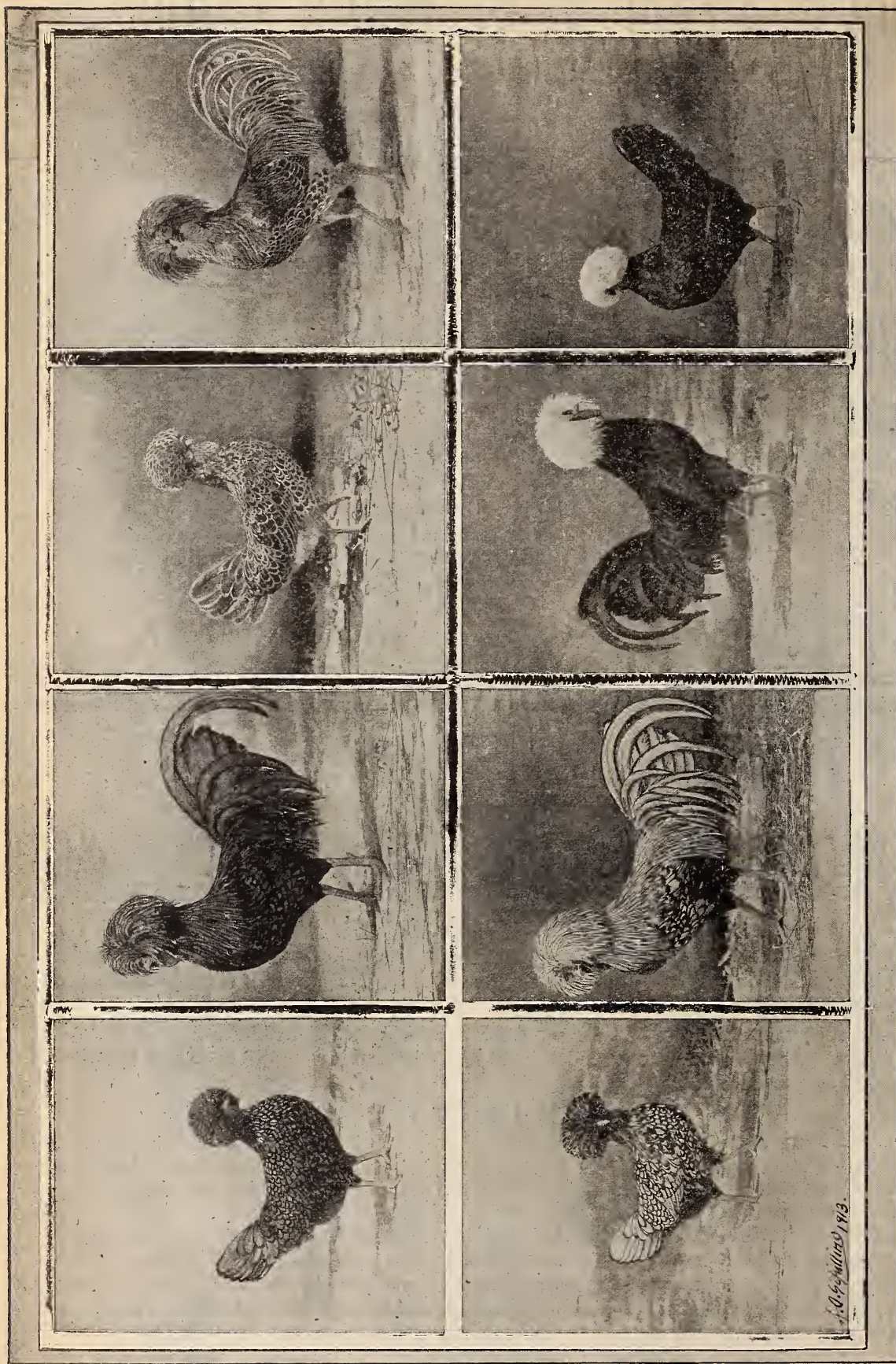
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The good work of the Crested Fowl Breeders Association of America in reviving interest in the grand old Polish fowl and restoring to them the popularity they deserve, is beginning to tell judging from the good classes seen at some of our leading shows. Boston seems to be the "Mecca" for fanciers of Polish, as each year one may find there a wonderful and beautiful display of nearly all varieties. I have always been an admirer of Polish, and it seems to me that this breed is an ideal one for lovers of the "beautiful and useful". Their good egg laying qualities have been known for many years, while they are equal if not superior to any of the Mediterranean breeds as a table fowl. The ancestry of the early "Polands" would indicate their close alliance in blood relations to the Houdans thereby giving them the inheritance of the excellent table qualities possessed by these breeds for many generations. Combined with the above we have a fowl with a dress of feathers decidedly unique and striking, making them a breed "par excellence" for the fancier and breeder who wishes to derive both pleasure and profit, while pursuing and enjoying his hobby. During a visit to Brackendale Farm, Hugh A. Rose, Prop., Welland, Ontario, we were afforded an opportunity to make the group of studies in the above picture. They represent some of the choicest specimens in the country today, as the reputation of this stud has been known for years as blue ribbon winners.—A. O. Schilling.

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THE CRESTED BREEDS. PART I.—POLANDS

NEW THEORIES ADVANCED AS TO THE TRUE ORIGIN OF DOMESTICATED BREEDS OF POULTRY. RESEMBLANCE NOTED BETWEEN WILD FOWL AND THE DOMESTIC BREEDS. A THEORY THAT PROVES NOTHING. OLDEST BREED OF FOWL DISCOVERED IN THE JUNGLE FIVE HUNDRED YEARS AGO. DOMESTIC FOWL COMMON AT THE BIRTH OF CHRISTENDOM. ANCIENT CRESTED BREEDS FORCED FROM VIEW BY MONGRELIZED NEW VARIETIES. PADUAN OR POLISH FOWL AND BANTAMS UNSURPASSED FOR EXHIBITION AND UTILITY PURPOSES. ILLUSTRATIONS OF POLANDS APPEARED FOUR HUNDRED YEARS AGO. ALL VARIETIES OF POLISH HAVE BEEN BANTAMIZED

BY J. A. GOUGH

Sec'y C. F. B. Ass'n of America



THE question of which or what particular breed or kind of poultry were the first in existence is one that can never be really answered. For no matter how great the acquaintance of the historian, geologist or scientific savant with ancient writings or hieroglyphics, the time is long distant before even an inkling of the absolutely true origin of the domestic fowl can be determined. The writer desires to beg favor of the reader of these lines in the respect that he wished to differ from the conceptions generally formed and up to the present period of time accepted as the possible origin of the fowl of today.

Before advancing the theory we have to offer to our readers, it might be better, perhaps, to give a little consideration to the theories commonly propounded by poultry writers both of the past and the present. We will accordingly quote Martin Doyle's observation in regard to the matter, as he compiled a series of principles accepted by his predecessors and his quotations slightly changed and in many instances enlarged upon, generally occupy the greater portion of the preface of every work on poultry published since his time. In 1954 he wrote:

"It would seem that all attempts beyond a certain point, to trace back the history of some of our most common fowls, have been unsatisfactory, but it is generally agreed that their ancestors were natives of the warm climes of Asia; and the observations of travelers would direct us to look to the forests and jungles of India

for the aboriginals. Although some difference of opinion exists as to the precise race from which any individual tribe has sprung, or the exact original locality, the more common opinion is, that they have all proceeded from one of the following specific types: First, The Gallus Giganteus,

or large Kulm Fowl, as it is called by Europeans in the Deccan Country, where it is domesticated, as also in the Malay Peninsula; and to this parent stock are traced by some ornithologists, the Malay, the Pheasant Malay, the Shanghai and others. Second: The Bankiva or Javan Cock occupies, according to Cuvier, the second rank in the production of our domestic fowls and their varieties having equally with the first mentioned type, many points in common with our fowls of all denominations, and from this source 'Temminck' supposed that the Common, the Crested, the Bantam, Dwarf, and Dorking have sprung. Third: 'Gallus Sonneratii' or the Jungle cock of British sportsmen in India. Sonnerat differing from others, is of the opinion that this is the original parent cock.... Some naturalists have concluded that the parentage of our fowls can be traced to the Capercaillie or Cock of the Woods, which is now nearly extinct in the British Isles, although still abundant in some of the northern parts of the Continent of Europe."

RESEMBLANCE NOTED BETWEEN WILD AND DOMESTIC FOWLS PROVE NOTHING

These different arguments all end just where they started and really prove nothing; a resemblance is noted between a wild fowl and the domestic and that is all that the theory stands for, though one may accept either of the theories as correct. We immediately find ourselves ask-



It is an established fact that crested fowl had been in existence for many hundred years—before the beginning of the Christian era—and since that time they have been described by historians and early writers on poultry topics as the crested every day layer, and their beauty and utility qualities have been mentioned repeatedly. The modern Polish, as they exist today, are indeed one of the purest and most beautiful of all breeds of poultry and stand as a monument to the efforts of scientific breeding. The above picture is a photograph of a White Plain Polish hen from the yards of Hugh A. Rose, Welland, Ont., who has a wonderful collection of the different varieties of Polish. She is a typical specimen of the breed, possessing symmetry of body and a wonderfully large full crest.—A. O. Schilling.

ing the question: Where did this fowl originate? It can never be known at what period of the earth's history it was that life commenced. But our scientists and geologists have computed it at about six billion years. That is the age they give the first Strata of Rocks showing imbedded signs of organic life, and called by them the "Cambrian". In these rocks they discovered two varieties of shells, one they have named "Trilobite" and the other "Lingula". Below the Cambrian Rock formation not a sign of organic matter, but the strata above called "Ordovician" are signs and sections of coral, sponges and worms.

The next period called "Silurian" we find a specie of sea scorpion, also boneless fishes ranging from very small to the size of a shark. Next came the "Devonian" period, in this the first bones appear. After a few more million years passed away, the waters gradually disappeared and land appeared. It is assumed that this was soon teeming with life, both vegetable and species of reptile fish, alternating between both land and water. Our coal of today is supposed to be the fossilized remains of the great forests of this age and they call it the "Carboniferous".

The next period the "Permian" produced the "Naosaurus", an enormous lizard. Then came the "Triassic" with the "Ichthyosaur" and the "Dinosaur", all of them species of reptiles. Then came the "Jurassic", and this age is the one accredited to having produced the father of all birds, the Flying Dragon or "Ornithosaurus". Next the "Cretaceous", brought the "Chelonia" or Turtles. The ancestors of the elephant and rhinoceros came in the Eocene age. The forest apes came in the "Miocene", then followed the "Pliocene", and finally came the "Pleistocene" with man, and with man followed domestication of beast and bird and at this period the birds were divided into two kinds, the giant flightless or "Gastornithidae" and the "Gastornis" in Europe and Asia, and the "Diatryma", whose fossil remains are found in America—later to become the "Emeu Rhea" and Ostrich. The water birds, "Hydrornis", their nearest present relations in appearance the Penguin. Now when Sonnerat, Latham, Jardine, Cuvier and Temminck were endeavoring to trace the origin of poultry, the "Dragon" was considered a fabulous creature, but when one considers the "Dinosaur", the Dragon sounds less like a fable and after studying the "Ornithosaurus" the fable disappears entirely. Then why not, at this late day, forget the last century idea and start on a new track in looking for the original.

ANCIENT BIRDS' SKIN COVERED WITH SCALES

Progenitors of our domestic fowl, originally the ancient bird or rather the "Antideluvian" the "Ornithosaurus" is supposed to have had a skin possibly covered with scales, as this creature presumably spent much of its time in the water—later the progenitors of the Moa and kiwi were eventually covered with a leather like skin. At a still later period we presume that a soft down appeared to eventually become followed in the course of time by feathers. It is easy to believe that at the time of the beginning of man that this earth was a tropical paradise and that a covering for the body of any creature was absolutely unnecessary, but as time rolled on the earth cooled down and Mother Nature provided the necessary clothing as needed.

COVERINGS OF ANIMALS IN THE TROPICS AND POLAR REGIONS

Notice the difference of covering in the animals of the tropics and then those of the polar regions. Notice the coverings of the Ostrich, Rhea, Emeu and Cassowary,

covered with feathers more resembling coarse hair and the genuine feathers are nothing more than plumes. Then take the birds found in the Arctic, Penguins. In the wings the quills are rudimentary, they have no functional tail feathers and it is noteworthy that rudimentary scale-like feathers are more numerous than those of a quill feathered bird. By looking closely at a quill feather we find that each is composite "feathers within feathers". The quill giving off two rows of what are termed barbs, forming together the vane of the feather, each of these barbs consist of two rows of barbules, these giving use to a series of curved hooks, called barbicel. These work into opposite series of grooves, so tightly that air cannot force its way through it and in this manner nature provides for flight. But in fowls to whom flight is not necessary, nature has stopped at the primeval feather for covering only. Then what is more reasonable to believe than that the original domestic fowl was one to whom quills were not a necessity.

OLDEST BREED DISCOVERED IN THE JUNGLES FIVE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Now where do we look for the oldest breed? To the Sonnerat Cock, discovered in the jungle some five hundred years ago. To the Javan Cock discovered about the same time, the Gallus Giganteus found at a later period. All right, stop to consider it a moment, these writers claim these birds for the original fowl, even dear old Darwin picked out the red jungle fowl of India and calls it "The parent stock of the domestic races", but only gives as his reason for believing so its marked resemblance to the common fowl with which he was most familiar. But my personal feelings are with Mr. Dixon, who states: "Those authors who by a pleasant legerdemain so easily transform one of the wild Indian Galli into a barndoor fowl; who put the Jungle cock, the Bankivi cock, or the Gallus Giganteus under a bushel, hocus pocus a little, lift up the cover and then exhibit a veritable Chanticleer, write as if they had only to catch a wild bird in the woods, turn it into a courtyard for a week or two and make it straightway as tame as a spaniel." In other words, scientific research had not reached the point it now has in the early part of the twentieth century.

Let us go back to the birth of Christ. Domestic fowls were exceedingly common then. Babylonian records of a period 700 years earlier bear evidence of their development at a still much earlier period. Pindar speaks of the cock and hen, and Aristophanes speaks of the domestic fowl of his time calling it the Persian bird. What about the Sultan saying: "No lack is there of proofs to show the truth of our opinion that birds, not God or man, over kingdom reigned, the kings and sovereigns were of yore, and first, I instance, in the cock, how, he the sceptre bore, how, long before their monarch, the Persians him obeyed, or ere Darius or Megabyrus swayed, and so, he's named the Persian bird and still he struts, no other bird



The above illustration is reproduced from a photograph of a beautiful pen of White Crested Black Polish, bred and owned by Wesley Baldwin, Walton, N. Y. The full well-furnished crest of the male and the large globular crests of the females illustrated above, are striking features of Mr. Baldwin's fine strain of W. C. Black Polish.

there is that wears the Turban cocked but he." It is claimed that Chinese traditions have it that their domestic fowl was imported from the west, 1400 B. C. The Book of Manu dating from 1200 to 800 B. C., prohibits the use of the domestic fowl for food, but the wild fowl was recommended as being good for this purpose.

Is it not strange that the Egyptians with all the elaborate records they have left of their art of artificial incubation, also the duck and goose should make not the slightest mention of the domestic fowl of their day. That no trace according to Egyptologists can be found in their

(Continued on page 766)

JUDGING AMERICAN BREEDS.---RHODE ISLAND REDS

STANDARD COLOR MARKINGS OF MALES AND FEMALES. HORIZONTAL SHAPED BODIES CHARACTERISTIC OF THE BREED. BIRDS WITH FINE SURFACE COLOR WILL WIN REGARDLESS OF WHAT THE UNDER-COLOR MAY BE. JUDGING RHODE ISLAND RED MALES AND FEMALES BY THE COMPARISON RATE SYSTEM DETERMINES COLOR VALUATION IN EACH SECTION. ILLUSTRATION SHOWING IDEAL MALE AND FEMALE CONVEYS CORRECTLY TO THE EYE AND MIND THE TYPICAL SHAPE OF BOTH

BY J. H. DREVENSTEDT



RHODE Island Reds have improved so rapidly in color markings during the past few years that selecting the winners in large classes at leading shows is no longer the easy task it was in the early days or embryotic stage of the breed. Color influences the decision of judges to a much greater extent than shape.

Shape, no doubt, makes the breed and color the variety, but in Reds we have the variety on the stage as the star performer most of the time, shape and breed type being the supporting cast in this instance at least. So in adjudicating a class of Reds, judges will examine the color first and leave the shape and size for the final round-up of the possible winner. The comparative test of the selected few that stand out among the rest is the only true means of arriving at a final decision.

And right here let us state that an ounce of experience in handling and comparing Rhode Island Reds in the show room is worth more than a ton of printed directions for judging color markings of Rhode Island Reds.

To describe color correctly in words is impossible. Most of us know the difference between red, white, blue, green, black and yellow, but when it comes to defining correct terms for the shades of varieties of these primary or basic colors, we do not always agree. And of all colors, the red tints or shades are the most difficult to define or describe, even with a painter's chart before us, as they range from a dainty pink and light orange to dark maroon and deep salmon. But positive red in standard-bred races of fowl is found only in comb, wattles, ear-lobes, eyes and in the soft skin of the shanks. Pure yellow is found only in the skin, beak, shank and feet. Neither positive red or yellow appears in the plumage of the Rhode Island Red. What appears to be red is in reality a blend of red, black and white, the two latter pigments deepening or lightening the red, producing shades ranging from a very dark brown mahogany or chestnut to a lemon or gold. Ruby red, garnet red and cherry red are shades of color that can not be applied to color markings of the plumage in either Rhode Island Reds or any other breed of poultry.

Venetian red or iron-oxide is the only red pigment found in the mineral or vegetable world that comes the closest to the red found in the plumage of domesticated poultry.

STANDARD COLOR FOR REDS

The American Standard of Perfection in describing the color markings of the Rhode Island Red males and females, makes use of the following color terms: "reddish horn", "rich brilliant red", "greenish black", "rich red", "rich yellow" and "rich, even red". This is about as large an assortment of color shades as advisable and they certainly give judges an excellent opportunity to exercise their imagination in selecting what they believe to be the correct Standard color for Reds.

All good poultry fanciers are familiar with the three shades of red found in fowl, viz: the very light orange red of the Modern Black Red Game, the brilliant bright red of the Partridge Cochins and the dark red of the Malay. The latter shade of color also was found in the Black Red Games before the craze for the so-called lemon-red hackles and saddles took possession of the Game breeders. The dark red of a fine Malay male should fit the description for the color of a Rhode Island Red male, and more especially so, because of the claims made by investigators of the

origin, that Reds owe their color properties to the Malay. Miller Purvis, in Poultry Life for November, 1912, touches on this Red color problem as follows:

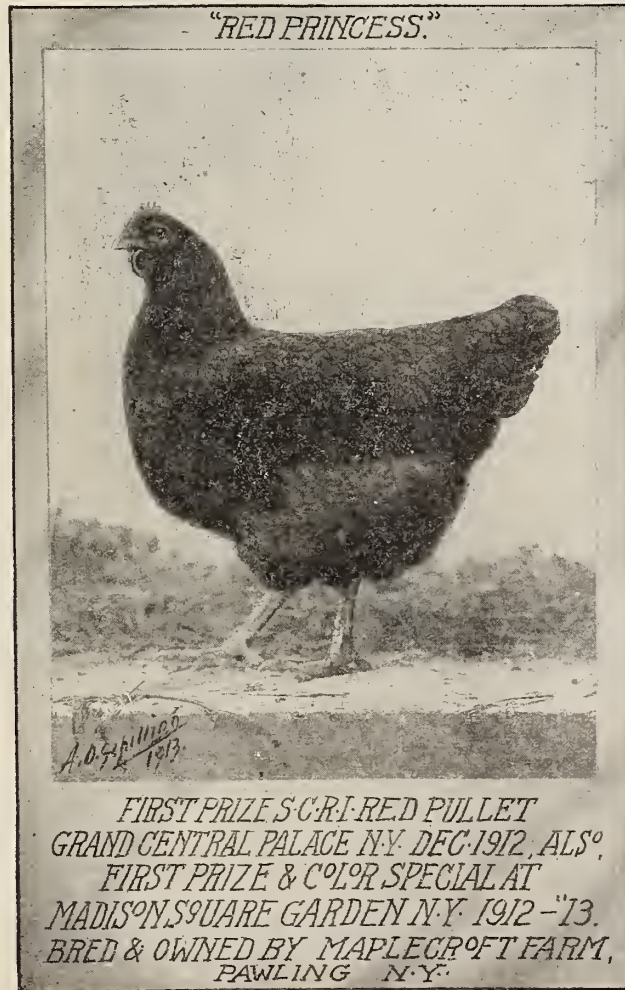
"Rhode Island Red breeders essayed the difficult task of building up a black and red breed in which the black was retained in some sections where it naturally would be found, but had been eliminated in other sections where nature would have put it.

"The black stripe in the hackle was reduced to a light black ticking at the end of the hackle feathers of the female, while it was entirely bred out of the same feathers in the male. The black breast that nature gave her fowls was changed to red, while the plumage should be red on the outside, but when it came to making it red under the surface, there was a struggle, as blue appeared instead of red.

"So much was said about making Reds red to the skin, and so much insistence placed on making them by an arbitrary rule, that the breeders became so obsessed with the notion that the least appearance of smokiness or smuttiness in the undercolor was enough to condemn a bird, and judges followed breeders in this matter until it has become absolutely useless to take a bird into the show room if the color is not red throughout, except where black is required.

"No matter how perfect in shape a Rhode Island Red may be, if it is unsound in color in the red portions, in the least degree, it can not win in most

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A Rhode Island Red pullet that can win first prize at the Grand Central Palace and Madison Square Garden Shows in one season, must be a star of the first magnitude. Such is the pullet illustrated above, a bird not only superior in shape, but magnificent in color, winning the color special at the Madison Square Garden, the most coveted honor in the Red classes.—J. H. Drevenstedt.

IMPROVING COCHIN BANTAMS IN AMERICA--PART II.

BREEDING OUT COLOR DEFECTS IN BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS. METHOD DESCRIBED TO IMPROVE SHAPE AND ABUNDANCE OF FEATHER ON WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS. THE PROCESS OF BREEDING TO PRODUCE A STRAIN DESCRIBED. PRESENT DAY STANDARD FOR PARTRIDGE COLOR TOO DARK. ENGLISH AND GERMAN STANDARD NEARER NATURE'S REQUIREMENT FOR CORRECT MALE SEX COLOR. HINTS REGARDING CARE AND TRAINING OF CHICKS DURING DEVELOPMENT. FACTS ABOUT SOME UNFAIR PRACTICES IN PREPARING FOR EXHIBITION

BY A. O. SCHILLING



BEARING in mind what has been said about shape, size and vitality of Cochin Bantams in general, the next important quality to be considered in the breeding of exhibition Cochin Bantams is color.

Having covered the subject of Buff color as applied to Buff Cochin Bantams, in Part One of this article appearing in the previous issue of this journal, we will now consider the problem of selecting Black Cochin Bantams for breeding purposes to produce exhibition color. Having chosen the specimens possessing the best shape and most abundant plumage, we then proceed to examine each specimen very carefully for grey or white in plumage. The females will generally have good undercolor, but the males will very often show some white in hackle or saddle, or around fluff at thighs. The time has past when one is in the least justified to consider a male having these defects a possible candidate as a breeder. Discard every individual showing this white or light grey in undercolor. Then examine the flight and foot feathering for the same defects, also the under part of the wing, as feathers tipped with white are often found in this section. In Black Cochin Bantams, white appearing in any part of plumage, except foot feathering, is a disqualification, therefore lay great stress on this point when selecting your breeders. One of the greatest charms of an exhibition Black Cochin Bantam is its abundant rich lustre, and the fancier's aim should be to produce this color free from purple barring in any part of the plumage.

Purple barring on Black fowls having a bottle green lustre is considered a serious defect and should be bred out by careful selection. The purple and blue bars as they generally appear on feathers of the wing bar or main tail sickles and lesser coverts are a natural element in the pigment of the feathers and unless careful attention is paid in selecting specimens free from this defect, the tendency will be to revert back to this undesirable color imperfection, considered from a fanciers stand point and mar the beauty of that rich lustrous pure green, which counts for much when awarding a prize in close competition.

CLAIMS OF SOME WRITERS NOT WELL FOUNDED

It has been claimed by some writers and breeders, that when two highly colored specimens are mated together, the offspring are apt to possess red in plumage, and that

to produce exhibition specimens having pure green sheen free from barring, they would advise mating a male of excellent color with females failing just a trifle in abundance of sheen or lustre. During our past experience we have never been able to establish this theory as a fact as we have produced excellent colored Black Cochin Bantams from matings where the male as well as all the females have been rich lustrous colored specimens.

RED FEATHERS IN BLACK PLUMAGE

Red feathers appearing once in a while on some specimens we believe to be the result of in breeding and reversion back to the original Black Red color type, and as long as scientific breeding of domestic poultry is carried on this inherent trait is very likely to appear. The fact is we have bred from Black specimens having a red feather or two in their plumage with no undesirable effect on the color of their offspring. Always aim to use specimens having dense black wing primaries as breeders and avoid those individuals showing brownish black flight feathers. Be careful to preserve the color of eye in your

flock, selecting the darkest eyed specimens you can find, but in doing so, don't let this influence you to the extent of disregarding shape and abundance of feather. We have known breeders who have given such points as eye color and leg color preference to everything else in selecting their breeders.

The breeding of White Cochin Bantams for color does not bring with it the difficulties encountered in producing exhibition colored birds of the Buff, Black or Partridge colored varieties. The one main object should be to select the whitest individuals possible and mate together, and by so doing there is every reason to expect good colored offspring. Despite the comparative ease of breeding white fowls for color, it is a positive fact generally speaking that this variety is not up to the Buff or Black in true Cochin quality. Much improvement is necessary in the way of length and

abundance of feathers and we hope that the next few years will bring forth more specimens of high quality, as they are needed, especially in type and symmetry of the males.

ESTABLISHING A STRAIN

The surest and best way to improve a strain is by selecting some one individual possessing the very highest quality and depend upon it and its progeny to stamp their superior individual characteristics upon the future generations, combining with these the desirable traits or qual-



To be successful in Bantam rearing it is necessary to be properly equipped to insure a healthy growth and development of the chicks after they are hatched. The metal brood coop shown in above picture appears to be one of the most practical upon the market in many respects. The sliding door and ventilating system is very convenient, while another point in its favor is the fact that it is easily moved about to the most desirable sections of the poultry yard, as well as being proof against dampness, cats, rats, etc., which all Bantam breeders know are the cause of much loss during a season's breeding. The above style coop is being used with much success at Wahebe Bantam Yards, Cincinnati, Ohio.—A. O. Schilling.

ities possessed by the specimens with which they were mated. A careful toe punch record should be kept when the breeder is using a mating of a male and more than one female.

IMPROVING THE WHITES

We have set out to improve the White Cochins Bantam and are doing this today and hope to be able to bring forth a strain having equally as good length and abundance of feathers with as good shape and symmetry as is produced on the best quality Buff and Black Cochins Bantams of today.

Several years ago we secured a male which was absolutely white in color, being equally as silvery white as any Wyandotte or Leghorn, at the same time this individual had abundance of feather and short well feathered legs. He needed improvement about the back and saddle, also tail feathers were too long, but not very stiff and hard. To this male we mated three very good hens being well balanced in symmetry, yet lacking abundance and softness of plumage, but all had excellent round cushions. The progeny of this cross has given us five or six very promising cockerels and the pullets four in number were mated back to the father, while the best cockerel was mated to the mothers. This process of line breeding and inbreeding will be carried on for future generations, and should the opportunity present itself to make a special mating with a good female of an out cross, this will be done, but first we will ascertain whether or not the mating will nick, or blend in to give the desired results, before doing any general inbreeding.

This infusion of new blood will be sufficient to last for years, as this is exactly how we started our strain of Buff Cochins, and we have not introduced any new blood for over ten years aside from the one individual pullet used about the time mentioned.

INTRODUCING NEW BLOOD

The process of breeding to produce a strain, just described is not the exact procedure I would advise under all circumstances as this would not be necessary when the breeder is able to procure high quality line bred stock from any one source, but as related in a former paragraph, when the object is to start a new line or strain of improved quality as in the case of our new stud of White Cochins Bantams, the breeder must be dependent upon a chance bird of very high quality in the very beginning and then work up from it, by careful crossing, breeding and cautious introduction of new blood when necessary. Under other circumstances, it is always best to secure new blood from the original foundation stock or blood lines.

PARTRIDGE COCHIN BANTAMS

In breeding exhibition colored Partridge Cochins Bantams, the fancier is confronted with the problem of double or single mating in order to produce the correct shade of color demanded by our present standard and as applied by the leading judges. The standard for males requires a neck hackle of a bright red color with a greenish black stripe running through entire length and tapering to point near the extremity of the feather. A standard color back should be dark red, the breast brilliant black, while the saddle should harmonize with the neck hackle.

DOUBLE MATING NECESSARY TO PRODUCE STANDARD COLOR

The general tendency among breeders of Partridge colored varieties in this country has been to exhibit rather

dark colored males and these have also carried off the honors under most judges. Producing such dark colored males has caused breeders to resort to extreme double matings which to our way of thinking is absolutely wrong. We have studied this color pattern in England, Germany and America, and Americans stand alone in claiming that the dark bird is the more beautiful of the two. England produces the lighter colored males as well as Germany and it is our candid belief that this is the correct and natural shade of color to correspond with a female having distinct clear penciling in all sections that can be bred from the same pen. We do not really wish to go on record,

advocating the extreme lemon colored hackles on males, but we do believe that the American Standard, also the breeders have gone to extremes in producing and demanding such deep colored hackles and saddles as are generally found at American shows. The rich lustrous color of the American female is dark enough to produce a comparatively brilliant colored male, of a true and correct opposite sex-color from one mating. We see just as much or more beauty in this contrast of the lighter males and breeders will then be able to devote more attention to clean cut distinct striping rather than devote their efforts in producing dark hackles and saddles. We offer this in criticism merely from a personal view point while at the same time realizing the fact that it requires the majority to rule or to change a standard. In the mean time it is our duty to breed to the standard which is our national law and do the best we can under the circumstances.

BRILLIANCY OR SHEEN OF PLUMAGE IMPORTANT

Consider lustre and sheen on your females very important as this adds great beauty to the breed. Do not aim to produce your male line too dark, let it be a rich cherry-red and have the striping clean cut and distinct in hackle and saddle. The males which have red or brown ticking on breast and fluff are unfit for show purposes, but generally make good pullet breeders.

Don't let the ground color of your females run too light and washy. Have it a nice rich bay or deep buff, at the same time select the specimens having the clean cut regular penciling, as free from mossiness as is possible to obtain. Much improvement is necessary in the Partridge Cochins Bantams as very few specimens are seen now-a-days which really have good penciling over entire cushion, back to tail coverts and down to fluff. The breast is another section which needs watching as we find many hens having a light salmon colored breast with only slight indications of good markings. It is a difficult task to produce good Partridge Cochins Bantams, but we feel sure that the breed is a very worthy one, and we hope that more breeders will take them up in the future which will surely tend to bring

about general improvement of quality.

White in under color of males, especially at base of tail and hackle feathers has been a continuous obstacle to overcome and the breeder should watch this defect carefully as it destroys the appearance greatly when it can be seen on surface at base of main tail feathers.

CARING FOR AND FEEDING BANTAMS

The subject of feeding, housing and caring for Bantam chicks should be treated most thoroughly and there are so many ways and methods which have all proven successful under varying conditions and surroundings that the writer does not deem it advisable to enter into this subject at length at this time, but a few hints regarding the

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WHOLE GRAIN VERSUS GROUND GRAIN

Poultrymen, and farmers especially, foster the belief that whole corn is a most valuable part of a fattening ration. As a rule whole corn is fed generously to stock intended for market for several weeks prior to the time the birds are to be killed, and probably nine out of ten will vigorously dispute the statement that it is not a profitable method.

Experiments in fattening poultry conducted at Pennsylvania Experiment Station in 1911, produced results as follows:

That birds confined in small pens and fed shelled corn for three weeks made gains of less than one-fourth of a pound each.

That birds fed shelled corn and meat scrap for the same length of time made slightly better gains.

That birds fed shelled corn and wheat did not make as good gains as the lot fed shelled corn alone.

That birds fed shelled corn, wheat and meat scrap did not make as good gain as those fed shelled corn and meat scrap.

That birds fed corn meal and meat scrap moistened with water made a gain of two-fifths of a pound each.

That birds fed on corn meal mixed with buttermilk made a gain of one-half of a pound each.

That when birds were confined in a fattening crate and fed a ration of finely ground grain moistened with buttermilk, each bird made a gain of one pound; and this gain was made at a cost of about seven cents for each pound gained; while the cost of gains on the birds fed on whole grain ranged from thirty to sixty cents for each pound gained.

These experiments proved that whole grain does not fatten chickens; that it is cheaper to feed the grain finely ground, and that the best gains can be had by feeding birds finely ground feeds when confined in fattening crates.

CARE OF FOWLS DURING THE MOULT

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS THAT SHOULD HAVE CAREFUL CONSIDERATION DURING MOULTING SEASON. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF FOWLS IMPORTANT FACTOR IN SHORTENING OR PROLONGING THE MOULT. AGE, FOOD AND MANNER OF FEEDING PLAY IMPORTANT PART. LIBERAL GRASS RANGE, WITH CONVENIENT SHADE DESIRABLE. HASTENING THE MOULT. THE VAN DRESER METHOD. FOWLS AND THEIR QUARTERS SHOULD BE KEPT FREE FROM LICE. VARYING CONDITIONS REQUIRE DIFFERENT TREATMENT

BY W. A. WOLFORD



WEBSTER defines moulting as: the act or process of shedding or casting off and growing or developing anew the feathers, etc. It is a process that is in progress continuously to a greater or lesser extent, but with fowls takes the form of a general change only once a year. The time and manner of moulting is undoubtedly influenced to some extent by inheritance, age and the general physical condition of the bird. The food and the manner of feeding may also be termed important factors, as it is possible to hasten or retard the moulting process by certain methods of feeding.

Normally the moulting period should begin in August and if allowed to take its natural course will cover a period of about ninety days, that is the birds should again be in normal condition and start the production of eggs at the end of that time. Age of the birds, condition at the beginning of the moult and care during the period will all be determining factors in the successful result.

PHYSICAL CONDITION AIDS OR RETARDS MOULTING

The process of moulting is one of the most critical periods through which our fowls pass and serious losses are often noted in many flocks. The general health and physical condition of the individuals composing the flock work for or against a successful moult. A bird that is in a rundown condition and poor, will not be able to show its feathers, while one that represents the opposite extreme or is over-fat will shed its feathers, but will not have the power to renew its coat. The birds should be in good health and not carry any surplus fat if they are to go through the moult quickly and return promptly to laying form.

* NEGLIGENCE OFTEN NOTED

Many poultrymen who are otherwise good caretakers appear to become neglectful of their birds during the moulting period; they seem to think that close attention to details is required only at times when the hens are productive and aside from going through the regular routine of feeding and watering, pay little heed to the composition of the ration and numerous other details that demand painstaking and careful attention. It probably matters

little what the feed is during the first week or two or until the moult is well started, but when the new feathers begin to appear the birds must have food that is suited to the growth of feathers if they are to moult quickly. That is the ration must be rich in feather forming content.

GOOD FEEDING IMPORTANT

A ration that has given good results as an egg producer should be well suited to the moulting period provided a little oil meal is added to the mash and a small quantity of sunflower seeds to the grain mixture. Other foods that are well suited at this time are oats, wheat, bran, meat scraps, milk and clover meal. A range where there is plenty of clover is an ideal place for the birds to forage at this time. One thing that should not be overlooked is

plenty of shade with a good supply of fresh water at all times. If a little tincture of iron is added to the drinking water it will prove beneficial. I am not going to advocate any special ration as being best for the moulting period, but leave it to the feeder to use the one that has given him the best general results, as in most cases one can do better if left to his own methods rather than by inducing him to make what is often a radical change. A grain ration composed largely of wheat, with a little corn and oats to which is added sunflower or flax seed is good. The addition of old process oil meal to the mash mixture will also be found beneficial. Begin with a small quantity at first, which should be gradually increased and then diminished again as the hens near the completion of the moult. As oil meal is of a very laxative nature, the quantity to be used at any time will necessarily have to be determined by the feeder. This is easily done by carefully observing the condition of the droppings, which should be moderately soft, but not enough so to lose their form. As soon as they show signs of doing so, the quantity of oil meal and beef scrap (if any is used) should be greatly reduced or withheld altogether until the bowels are again in normal condition, when the regular ration may again be restored.

MALES SHOULD BE REMOVED

All males should be removed from the flock during the moult as their attentions are not only very annoying to the hens at this time, but much damage may result if

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"Dictator", the Dark Cornish cock shown in above study, was the subject of much favorable comment at the shows where he was exhibited last winter. He is one of the best balanced specimens ever seen on this side of the water, being very symmetrical in body formation, with plenty of bone and flesh development that is not overdone in any way. He carries his body well poised on a grand pair of legs set well apart, displaying all that Cornish style which is absolutely necessary to retain, if the breed is to continue its splendid growth of popularity. Dr. W. A. Low, Catonsville, Md., is fortunate in possessing such a bird and there is no doubt that he will prove a wonderful producer by stamping his good qualities on his offspring.

—A. O. Schilling.

THE PURDUE EGG SHOW

TO PURDUE UNIVERSITY BELONGS THE HONOR OF HOLDING THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE, AND AS FAR AS IS KNOWN, THE LARGEST EGG SHOW IN THE COUNTRY. TO INCREASE INTEREST IN MARKET EGGS IS THE PRIME OBJECT. FIVE CLASSES PROVIDED FOR. DEEP INTEREST AND A LARGE ENTRY IN EACH. IMPROPER HANDLING OF EGGS RESPONSIBLE FOR LOSS OF ONE-HALF MILLION DOLLARS ANNUALLY IN INDIANA ALONE



URING the last few years several of our more progressive poultry associations have held a dressed poultry and egg show in connection with their annual poultry exhibit, in fact these features have become permanent fixtures with some exhibitions and have attracted large and interesting entries, especially the egg exhibit.

It has remained, however, for our friends in the "Hoosier" state to capture the honors of holding the only exclusive egg show in the country and the honor of its inception must be credited to those connected with the School of Agriculture and the students who take Poultry Husbandry at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

The first exhibition was held five years ago and was so successful that it was immediately decided to make it an annual event. Increased interest has been manifest in each succeeding exhibition and the fifth annual show held May 14th, 15th and 16th, 1913, was about 35 per cent. larger than in 1912, and so far as is known was the largest ever held in any one place.

A. G. Phillips, associate in charge of poultry, in a recent communication states:

"We are trying by means of the egg show to carry out several purposes. First to increase interest among the students for better eggs: Second to interest the people of the state in the improvement of the farm egg: Third to advertise and boost the poultry business. The students have the entire management of the show in their hands, a thing that is no small item in their everyday work. There is considerable movement under way towards the standardizing of the market egg, especially in competition in shows. We believe there is only one way to find out how to handle such things and that is to try out our theories. We are obtaining success and getting some definite information. We know how easy and how hard it is to judge eggs, and also know how little people understand quality. Our students when they go to pick out a dozen eggs in a grocery store for their show, find out how many undesirable eggs there are on the market. These features are educational and we think of value to the individual".

That very thoroughly covers the object of the egg show and it seems quite evident that no better means could be devised to thoroughly impress upon the student and interested visitors at the exhibit, that greater care is required in the production and marketing of eggs than by demonstration of this kind. The student becomes impressed with the need of improvement in the market egg, when he goes through the market stocks to select a dozen eggs for his exhibit. Eggs of various shapes and sizes are

encountered, also those that range from clean to extremely dirty and from fresh laid to decidedly stale.

Even the casual observer at the show can not help but be impressed with the uniform shape and size, to say nothing of the color of the eggs, and leaves the exhibit with the necessity of a new and higher standard for market eggs impressed upon his mind, while the close observer, be he producer or buyer, will demand a more uniform product in the future. This is the prime object of the show—to increase interest in the market egg.

The show is managed and handled by the freshmen students in the School of Agriculture who take Poultry Husbandry. This gives them much experience and increases interest in the poultry work of the university.

The exhibits are divided into four classes as follows:

1. **General Class: Fanciers.** In this class the eggs are exhibited by breed and variety and compete as such. Only those who are not students of Purdue can show eggs in this class.

2. **Commercial Eggs.** In order to really find a method of properly judging eggs, a commercial class was made where eggs competed largely upon quality, as found by testing. In the fancy class, weight and external conditions control the method of judging, but in the commercial egg class 50 per cent. is allowed for the freshness and quality of the contents. In this class eggs compete under the heads of color and weights.

3. **Student Class: Freshmen.** In this section eggs compete by colors only, and are judged the same as the entries in the Fanciers' class.

4. **Students not in Freshman Class.** This class is handled entirely on the same basis as Class No. 3.

5. **Freaks and Novelties.** Under this section were found all kinds of eggs from frog, snake, cray-fish and turtle eggs up to ostrich eggs and peculiar freaks. This section is merely made in order to make the exhibit interesting.

Another exhibit was made up of an educational exhibit by the Poultry Division, showing the various grades of eggs, egg testers and cartons for shipping.

Most of the prizes consisted of ribbons, but in the Fanciers' class there were four silver cups, and two settings of eggs offered as sweep-stakes prizes. In the Commercial class the prizes were all cash, ranging from 25 cents to \$3.00. In the Students' class there were four silver cups offered. These specials were given by prominent poultrymen and various poultry associations of the state.

On this page is shown an illustration giving a general view of the exhibit, which was staged in the Assembly Hall of

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In the above illustration a general view of the Purdue Egg Show is given, also one of the silver cups competed for as a sweepstake prize. The method of displaying the eggs is also shown. To give uniformity to the exhibit pasteboard boxes, 7x10 inches, one inch deep, are provided. Sawdust or bran is placed in the bottom to hold the eggs in position. This method allows the eggs to be placed side by side, making it easy to note uniformity and eliminates piling one upon the other as is the case where containers of various styles are used.

STANDARD WEIGHTS FOR LEGHORNS

VIEWS OF PROMINENT AMERICAN AND CANADIAN POULTRY JUDGES AND BREEDERS ON STANDARD WEIGHT REQUIREMENTS FOR LEGHORNS. FULL STANDARD WEIGHTS FOR ALL BREEDS ADVOCATED BY MANY. STANDARD WEIGHT WOULD BE OF ADVANTAGE IN ESTABLISHING UNIFORMITY AMONG LEGHORNS IN AMERICA. OTHER JUDGES AND BREEDERS CLAIM WEIGHTS TO BE OF NO HELP TO LEGHORNS. COMMERCIAL POULTRYMEN SAY GREAT HARM IS DONE TO THE BREED BY NOT HAVING STANDARD WEIGHTS

BY J. H. DREVENSTEDT



TANDARD weights are required for all breeds in the American, Asiatic, English, French, Oriental and Mediterranean classes, with the sole exception of the Leghorns. Why Spanish Minorcas, Andalusians and Anconas are allotted weights in the Standard and Leghorns are not, is one of those unexplained inconsistencies in the poultrymen's bible.

We believe weight for both young and old males and females should be required for all breeds in the American Standard of Perfection. A perfect specimen must have size and weight characteristic of the breed or variety. Size is a relative and somewhat indefinite term; weight is a fixed value.

If Game Bantams are subject to the weight clause in judging, why should not the larger Games be subjected to the same? Polish, Campines and Hamburgs should also be required to have Standard weights, if we are to arrive at the absolute perfect specimen in size and symmetry.

Leghorns, especially the Whites, have attained world-wide fame as superior layers of white-shelled eggs. In Denmark they have long been prime favorites with the thrifty Danish poultry raisers; in Australia, they are equally popular, while in the United States they are making a runaway race of it, notably in California where

White Leghorns are bred by the thousands and other breeds are trailing behind in the hundreds. They are a veritable white spectre on the Pacific Coast in the eyes of breeders of the Standard-bred varieties. They have forged their way to the front as the premier utility fowl regardless of size or weight, the small, the medium and the large-sized specimens seemingly doing equally well as layers.

But some breeders claim the larger or English White Leghorn is the better layer, while others pin their faith to the medium sized American Leghorn. But what is the weight of a large or medium Leghorn? Nobody seems to have given this question serious thought, as we are still in doubt as which weights fit the Leghorn best, both as an exhibition and as a utility fowl. In order to ascertain what these weights should be, AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD submitted the following questions to prominent judges and breeders of Leghorns in the United States and Canada:

1. That Leghorns in England are bred much larger than Leghorns are bred in America, and the statements made by breeders of poultry for market that American Leghorns are too small in size, brings up the question "Should Standard Weights be Required for Leghorns?" and if so, what in your opinion should the weights be for cock, hen, cockerel and pullet? The English Standard gives the following weights for Leghorns: Cock 6 to 8 lbs.; hens 5 to 7 lbs., but no weights are given for cockerels or pullets.

2. Do you believe it will accrue to the advantage of the



Since the recent egg laying competitions held in the United States where English Leghorns have made superior records as egg producers many American breeders have been led to believe that our present American type is entirely too small and that a larger bird would be more desirable to increase the egg production of the American Leghorn. The fact is, these English Leghorns are not the extra large type shown in the pullet illustrated above, but are more like our own large or medium sized specimens, with possibly a trifle larger combs. The egg records do not prove that an increase in weight of our present standard Leghorns would add to their utility value, as the large exhibition English Leghorn is an entirely different type from the best English egg laying strains. We believe as our friend, Richard Oke, says in his letter, "It is impossible to make a roadster out of a cart horse."—A. O. Schilling.

Leghorn fowl to establish American Standard weights for adult and young males and females, by which all exhibition specimens should be judged subject to rules that govern the weight clause in the American Standard of Perfection?

3. Will Standard weights prove beneficial to the breed in establishing a correct Standard for size?

4. The English breeder would find our Leghorns relatively too small, when compared with his own birds; on the other hand the American breeder would consider the English Leghorn too large. With a Standard weight for Leghorns will size adjust itself and become a more definite term of value?

Among the first replies received was the one sent by the veteran judge, I. K. Felch, who has studied the White Leghorn fowl closely for many years, and who was indirectly interested in the development of the Whiting Strain of White Leghorns, which ten or more years ago created a decided sensation in the East.

FULL STANDARD WEIGHTS FOR ALL BREEDS

Judge Felch writes: It is probably true if Leghorns, especially the White variety, weighed a full pound more than the average now seen, they would become the most popular fowl on earth and this can be brought about.

All who have visited the Madison Square Garden show will remember the exhibit made by W. F. Whiting when every male in the string weighed seven pounds and females weighed from four and one-half to five and one-half pounds.

I think our high class shows should demand full standard weights to make any breed eligible to compete. At least we should demand that a loss of two points for weight should disqualify.

By all means establish weights for Leghorns as follows: Cocks 7 ½ lbs.; cockerels 6 ½ lbs.; hens 5 ½ lbs., and pullets 4 ½ lbs.

OVERWEIGHT SHOULD BE PENALIZED

Another veteran, Judge F. B. Zimmer, writes:

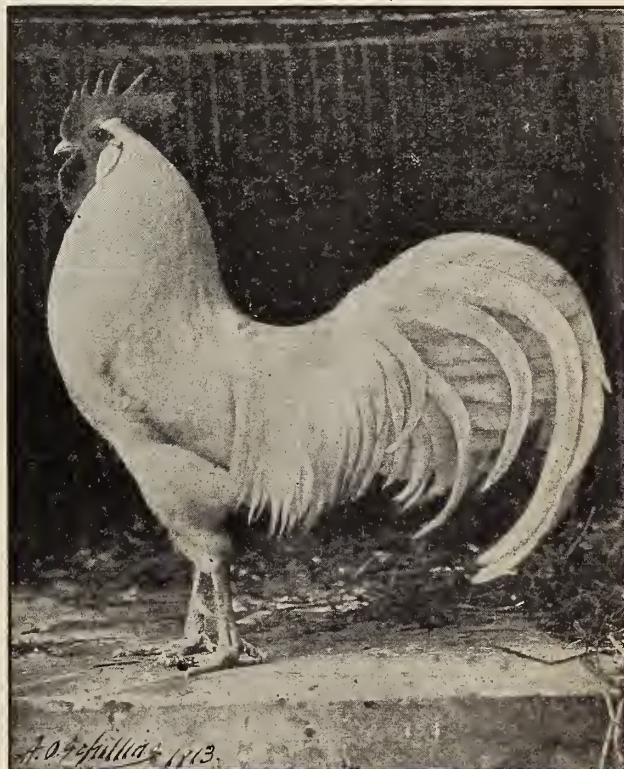
"I hardly think I would object to a recognized Standard weight providing there was a penalty for overweight as well as for lack of weight. But if the idea of a weight clause was to increase the size without a limit, most breeders would then rush for size, Size, SIZE, and most certainly destroy, not only the beauty, the lovely curves, the grace, the activity and the laying qualities (to a large extent) of our American Leghorns and when beyond a certain limit the angular shape and general coarseness of body, combs and wattles would surely prevail. Cocks 5 ½ to 7; hens 4 ½ to 6, I should consider as about as large as Leghorns should or could be bred, and still retain the coveted shape, style, activity and sterling laying qualities and I should approve of instructions to judges, to penalize, over-weight or coarseness, fully as much as for lack of size, or firmness. In my opinion, our American Leghorns, of approved Standard type, are far superior as a beauty or utility bird, to any English Leghorns I have ever seen, and I for one, would not approve of apeing the English, as regards extreme size, and general coarseness."

FROM THE CANADIAN POINT OF VIEW

Richard Oke, Canada's foremost poultry judge, and one of the most successful breeders of Standard-bred poultry across the border, has serious doubt whether the increase in weights will benefit the exhibition Leghorn as bred today, to judge by the following characteristic remarks:

"While I have not given the matter much thought it appeals to me that the Leghorn breeders of America would not be in favor of a weight clause such as is adopted by the English breeders, my opinion would be, from the utility standpoint, we could not lower from the English weight very much to be of any value, now the question would be, could a larger bird which would require heavier bone, larger combs and greater length of feather (to be proportionate) be produced that would compare with the present day American Leghorn, we all know that the Leghorn for beauty of outline has improved wonderfully the past few years. We also know that the size has not been increased, my version of of this last fact is that the breeders with artistic taste came to the conclusion that they could not make a roadster out of a cart horse."

[Continued on page 772]



The results of breeding Leghorns to an increased weight is very forcibly illustrated in a comparison of the two photographs shown above. The specimen shown on the right was 1st cockerel at the Dairy show, England, 1911, while the one on the left was 2nd prize cock at Madison Square Garden last winter. We believe that the next Standard should demand a weight for all Leghorns and that it should be made to correspond with the weight and size of the very choicest specimens shown nowadays. There are some rather small Leghorns shown at some of our best shows, but we believe that the average weight of the very best birds shown is about correct if we are to preserve the present graceful outline of the American type Leghorn and also retain plenty of vigor and vitality. We believe the American type cock shown above is large enough for general purposes and that our beautiful Leghorn type can still be retained if breeders will keep size in mind when mating their breeding pens. If an increase in weight above that of our best exhibition specimens is demanded, it will surely result disastrously. Coarse angular bodies, large combs and pinched tails would at once become common if a larger Leghorn were demanded for nature's laws in breeding have proven this, considering the English type as an example.—A. O. Schilling.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD



DEVOTED TO THE

Upbuilding of the Poultry Industry
in All Branches

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STAFF ARTIST:

Arthur O. Schilling.

EDITORIALS

CONDITIONS THAT SHOULD IN- TEREST AND BENEFIT POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCERS

The following semi-official despatch was sent out from the National Capital June 8, 1913, and published in the leading daily papers of the United States:

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Producers in the United State were receiving for their staple crops 23 per cent. less on June 1 than at the same time last year, 5.1 per cent. less than in 1911, and 9.2 less than in 1910. The average price for corn on June 1 was 60.6 cents against 82.5 last year; for wheat, \$2.7, against 102.8; for oats 36, against 55.3; for barley 52.7, against 91.1; for rye, 64.1, against 86.1, and for potatoes 55.2 against 119.7.

Prices paid for meat animals on May 15, according to the department of agriculture, averaged about 10.7 per cent. higher than at the same time last year, 27.7 higher than two years ago, but 4 per cent. lower than in 1910. The average price for hogs per 100 pounds on May 15 was \$7.45, against \$6.79 last year, for beef cattle, \$6.01, against \$5.36; for veal calves, \$7.17, against \$6.23; for sheep, \$4.91 against \$4.74, and for lambs, \$6.66 against \$6.16.

The foregoing despatch should be read twice by every poultry and egg producer—and then read a third time. The first paragraph means lower cost of poultry foods of all kinds and the second paragraph should mean a continuance of high prices for the poultrymen's products—for poultry and eggs to be used as human food.

Reports sent out during the last thirty days by the U. S. Department of Agriculture are to the effect that the United States is due this year for another bumper crop in the form of staple grains, hay, potatoes, etc., taking the country as a whole. Fruit was

injured by the late frosts, but probably there will be enough fruit to go around, keeping in mind the excellent transportation facilities now enjoyed by the country, which promptly move a surplus from one section into other territories where shortages exist.

Not only are we to have another immense crop of corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, etc., this season, unless a radical change takes place within a short period, but it is estimated that an unusually large amount of last year's bumper crop is still in the hands of the farmers and stored in elevators. Such being the case, the much complained of high cost of living should decrease quite materially during this summer and next fall and winter, aside from the efforts of the legislators at Washington, D. C. And the farmers can stand it. They have had five or six years of good crops and high prices. The farmer who has not prospered during this period has something else to blame other than short crops and low prices, or big crops and low prices.

The market prices of poultry and eggs for table use are directly influenced by the prices of cattle, hogs and sheep. Of this there can be no doubt. Doubtless the meat trust, so-called, has done its full share to maintain the prices of table meats of all kinds, but additional to this, and of even greater influence, is the fact that a country-wide shortage exists in live stock—in cattle, hogs and sheep bred to be marketed as table meat. Consumers are now using more meat than at any other time in the history of the world and production has not kept pace with demand. This big fact—generally recognized and indisputable—has furnished a welcome excuse for the meat packers and transportation companies, but poultrymen have benefited by the situation in time past and they are going to continue to benefit by the scarcity of cattle, sheep and hogs and the high prices of table meats for some time to come. Of this there can be no room for doubt.

It is a fortunate situation for poultrymen when poultry foods range low in cost, while the prices to be obtained for market poultry and eggs are high in proportion, and growing higher. Broilers have been bringing good prices this season in eastern markets and large quantities of eggs are being placed in storage, despite reports to the contrary. We had a mild winter, which greatly increased the egg production, as compared with the winter of 1911-1912, but the prices obtainable for new-laid eggs have kept up well and still cover a safe profit over cost of production, considering present prices for poultry foods. This appears to have been the case in the eastern states more especially.

The poultry business has long been regarded as an industry that does much better during periods of general business depression than most other lines of production and it is evident that this is going to be the case in the present situation. When other lines of trade are more or less stagnant, still larger numbers of persons turn their attention to poultry keeping as a side line or regular occupation, the result being that the demand for breed-

ing stock, hatching eggs and poultry appliances of all kinds is increased rather than diminished. In other words, we fully believe that the poultry industry will more than hold its own during the present reconstructive period, in comparison with other lines of productive industry. This was true during the years 1894-1897 inclusive, as we know from personal experience, and it will be recalled that the years 1909, 1910 and 1911 were decidedly favorable to poultrymen as a class.

In other words, instead of being disturbed by the financial and business news of the day, poultrymen have sound and well-established reasons for looking forward with confidence to an all-the-year-round cash market for their products at prices that will carry a profit under good management. The present is a time to look sharp for waste, leaks, etc., to go at the work with renewed energy, closer application and greater study—in which case reasonable success will be assured.

Since writing the foregoing article, the following later despatch as published in the daily papers, has come to our attention:

Chicago, Ill., June 16.—Beef prices took a sudden rise today. Cattle sold at \$9.20 per 100 pounds at the stockyards. This is the highest point of the year. In the last two weeks the price has risen 60 cents a hundred and packers predict still higher prices.

Evidence of a beef famine was shown by the live-stock receipts. Only 17,000 cattle were received at the stockyards, where 25,000 are considered a normal Monday morning's receipts. Dealers say that those received this morning were not as high class as usual.

NEXT MONTH'S A. P. A. CONVENTION AT ATLANTIC CITY

New Jersey, the home state of President Woodrow Wilson, is making due preparations for the entertainment of the American Poultry Association at the thirty-eighth annual convention to be held at Atlantic City the week of August 11-16. The New Jersey Branch of A. P. A. is especially active and is being assisted by other eastern poultry clubs, also by individuals who are interested in poultry culture.

It will be recalled that when our distinguished president was known as Professor Wilson, some eleven months ago, at which time he was a candidate for president of the United States, he showed his broad understanding and good judgment by sending the following telegraphic communication to the American Poultry Association at the time of its thirty-seventh annual convention, held at Nashville, Tennessee, August 9-15, 1912:

"Sea Girt, N. J., Aug. 14, 1912.

"Jno Murkin, Headquarters,
"American Poultry Association,
"Nashville, Tenn.

"May I not extend my congratulations to the American Poultry Association upon the energetic promotion of its important work? That work the whole country must appreciate as being of capital importance to a great industry.

"(Signed) Woodrow Wilson."

In our last issue we published the programme of the convention to be held next month at Atlantic City, one of America's most famous summer re-

sorts—and it is a good programme, one of the strongest that has been prepared thus far for the entertainment and instruction of members of the association and their guests. Furthermore, a large amount of highly important business is to be transacted at this annual meeting and convention, including projects that are certain to mean a great deal to A. P. A. and the poultry industry of the United States and Canada, for better or worse. If these projects are capably handled they should prove highly beneficial, whereas if they are bungled they may turn out disastrously for the organization, in which case the industry itself will suffer more or less.

All of which means that there should be a large and representative attendance at this convention, including well-informed and influential members from all parts of the country. No doubt the east will turn out strong, and it is hoped that the central-west, the southern states and Canada will also be well represented.

In this connection, permit us to say that it is very desirable that the same men, to a considerable extent, should attend these annual conventions. That was the main reason for providing in the new constitution for nine elective members of the Executive Board, each such member to serve three years. There is a fairly strong movement on foot to abolish the elective members of the Executive Board, but it will be a mistake to do so. All other officers are elected for one year only, including branch presidents. To abolish the elective members and to do away with the three-year service plan, will be to place the affairs of the association each year in new and untried hands, as a general rule.

As before stated in these columns, the American Poultry Association is now entering upon the most critical period of its existence. This is true chiefly because of the important and difficult projects it has recently undertaken, including the publication of a market poultry and egg Standard, of a text book for use in public schools and colleges, of separate breed standards, etc., besides the revision of the main Standard, a new edition of which is due by the mid-summer or early fall of 1915. The best talent and the best judgment in the organization are now in demand and must be called into service if the organization is to develop as it should and keep out of financial troubles.

Times at present are not extra good in general business lines—nor for poultrymen. This means that extraordinary efforts should be put forth, both in our individual interests as poultrymen, publishers, manufacturers, etc., that look to the poultry industry of the United States and Canada for a livelihood or as a source of profit, and also in behalf of the American Poultry Association as a large and rapidly-

growing live stock organization, that is seeking to promote the poultry business in all legitimate branches. In good times, so to speak, business affairs and organization work may be allowed to drift along more or less, and can be relied on to take care of themselves to a considerable extent, but when things are a bit slack it is the part of wisdom to hustle all the harder. The American Poultry Association is confronted with this situation and it will be well to keep the fact in mind.

WESTERN JUDGES AT EASTERN SHOWS

W. B. Atherton, secretary of the Boston Poultry Association, has engaged W. S. Russell, Ottumwa, Iowa, as one of the principal judges at the



W. S. RUSSELL, OTTUMWA, IOWA.

For fifteen to eighteen years one of America's most popular, and competent judges of Standard-bred fowls. Is to judge at Boston next winter.

big Boston show, to be held the second week of January, 1914. Chas. D. Cleveland, secretary-superintendent of the great Madison Square Garden show, is also on the lookout for a competent western judge—one who will do justice by the birds and their owners.

W. S. Russell has been one of the leading poultry judges of the central-west fifteen to eighteen years. During this period he has officiated at nearly six hundred shows and not once has a protest been filed against him. This is a remarkable record—perhaps one that has not been equalled by any other poultry judge, especially when long service and number of shows judged are taken into account.

This coming winter, for example, Mr. Russell is to act as judge at Boston, Chicago and Pittsburgh, three of the country's most important exhibitions. In time past he judged at the Omaha Exposition, held in 1898, at the Pan-American, held at Buffalo in 1901, and at the St. Louis World's Fair, held in 1904.

We have known Mr. Russell quite intimately for the past fifteen or sixteen years and at an early date learned to admire his ability and respect his manhood. He is thorough-going, painstaking, independent—competent! Probably the central-west has not produced a judge who is better liked and more highly spoken of than Will Russell. We believe that his work at Boston will give general satisfaction.

Mr. Cleveland appears to be at a loss to know whom to employ among the several competent western men who could judge important classes at Madison Square Garden show, doing so with justice to exhibitors and credit to themselves. There are numerous central-western judges from whom to select and we understand that it is Mr. Cleveland's wish to employ two or three western judges every year. It is desirable that more western breeders should exhibit at Madison Square Garden and it has been demonstrated repeatedly that they can do so with success. Breeders from as far west as Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado and even California have shipped their birds to the New York show and won their full share of first, second and third prizes.

Central-western breeders who mean business, who are determined to acquire the ability to produce as good standard-bred fowl as anyone else in the country, north, south, east or west, should not fail to improve each opportunity to visit such poultry exhibitions as those held annually in Boston and New York City. New England has well been called the "cradle of the poultry industry", in the new world and at the Boston show every January may be seen many of the finest birds produced in New England territory, also many choice specimens brought in from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and more distant points, not forgetting Canada and England.

Madison Square Garden is still the great sweepstakes show of this country and poultrymen of the central-west, south, south-west and far west, also those of Canada, should make it a business to visit this exhibition whenever they get a chance—and if the chance does not come to them they ought to create it. Patronize your home show, as a matter of course, and visit other shows near at hand, but sooner or later you will want to spend three or four days at Madison Square Garden during poultry show week. It is an experience that will pay you many times over as

LEGHORNS

R. C. White Leghorns
S. C. White Leghorns
Black Leghorns

R. C. Brown Leghorns
S. C. Brown Leghorns
Silver Leghorns

Blue Ribbon Winners New York, Boston and Chicago

We entered 56 birds at New York, 1912, and 50 were placed. At Boston we exhibited 59 and 57 were awarded prizes. Our catalogue describing our matings, stock and methods is free. Our stock and egg guarantee is most liberal. If in need of the best in Leghorns, write us. We guarantee to please you. Send for Sales List offering our New York and Boston winners at less than half their actual value. Eggs one-half price now.

TURTLE POINT FARM.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

W. H. Manning, Owner

W. M. Anderson, Manager

an investment, especially so if you are engaged in the breeding of standard poultry as a regular occupation.

THE "LUCKY SEVENTH" GRAND CENTRAL PALACE SHOW

December 2-6, 1913, at the Grand Central Palace, New York City, is to be held the seventh annual poultry and pet stock exhibition of the Empire Poultry Association. Robert Seaman, president, and L. D. Howell, secretary.

In years gone by this association, or its predecessor, held its exhibitions in Brooklyn, but later it moved over to Manhattan Island and for several years has held an annual show in the Grand Central Palace. The show has been a success, although quite severely handicapped by the fact that the great Madison Square Garden show has dominated New York City for twenty years or more, under the capable management of Henry V. Crawford.

From the first there has been opposition to the holding of two poultry shows in New York City, but the Empire Poultry Association has persisted in its efforts and seems disposed to continue along that line. With the firm and experienced hand of Mr. Crawford at the helm, the Madison Square Garden show has kept on its even course without suffering in the slightest from the competition of the Grand Central Palace exhibition. For a dozen years or so Madison Square Garden, large as it is, has not been big enough to accommodate the entries of poultry, pigeons and pet stock offered each year. Literally thousands of dollars of entry money have had to be returned on account of lack of space.

It is believed that the Madison Square Garden show will continue on its prosperous course under the earnest and straightforward management of Chas. D. Cleveland, the new secretary-superintendent. That Mr. Cleveland has a large task in hand, no one doubts, but his choice as the successor of Mr. Crawford, who retired on account of advancing years, was believed to be a wise one—as good a selection as could be made from the men avail-

able for the position. There is a general desire to have Mr. Cleveland succeed splendidly and no doubt he will receive the co-operation of a large majority of those who are directly interested in the continued success of the Madison Square Garden show.

Messrs. Seaman and Howell, with their associates, have gone straight ahead with their work of trying to build up a second successful poultry, pigeon and pet stock show in Greater New York, and recently they have published a 16-page booklet, with an attractive cover, entitled "The Lucky Seventh" Palace Show, in which will be found interesting information in regard to the next Palace show, which is to be held the week of December 2-6 of this year. This booklet is the work of L. D. Howell, secretary of the Empire Poultry Association, and it should be read by all persons who think favorably of exhibiting at the Palace Show. For a free copy, address "L. D. Howell, Mineola, N. Y."

A DAY SPENT AT RED BANK AND EATONTOWN, NEW JERSEY

Wednesday, June 11th, the editor of A. P. W. spent a "rare day in June" as a visitor at the poultry plants of Archibald B. Dalby, Red Bank, N. J., and Charles D. Cleveland, near Eatontown, of the same state. We had business with Mr. Dalby and had made an appointment with him. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland learned of our visit and invited Mr. and Mrs. Dalby and "ye editor" over to their new home and farm to have dinner and inspect the plant.

Mr. Dalby has a sixteen-acre place known as Dunrobin Farm, that is devoted solely to poultry and the breeding of dogs. His specialties in the line of standard fowls are S. C. Buff and White Orpingtons, S. C. Buff and White Leghorns, Buff Orpington Ducks and White China Geese. Mr. Dalby is especially strong in White and Buff Orpingtons. He has fine strains of these varieties and the walls of his office at the farm are lined with prize ribbons, while a large cupboard contains thirty to forty silver cups, small

and large, that have been won by his birds at leading eastern shows, including New York, Philadelphia, etc.

The buildings on Dunrobin Farm are numerous, well-built and substantial. Mr. Dalby is following two lines of the business: first, the production of standard-bred birds of exhibition quality and well-suited for breeding purposes, including the sale of eggs and day-old chicks; second, the production of broilers and roasting chickens for hotels and summer resorts, also of new-laid eggs for the same select trade that pays a premium for guaranteed quality and freshness. The proprietor of Dunrobin Farm devotes his entire time to the poultry business. He is deeply interested in the progress of the American Poultry Association, including the development of the New Jersey Branch. Mr. Dalby is a student of poultry problems and intends to make poultry culture a life work.

We had an enjoyable dinner, both as to viands and conversation, at the commodious and hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland. The Cleveland farm consists of about one hundred and thirty acres and is literally a paradise for standard-bred fowls. We do not remember ever to have visited a poultry farm of the same size that is better adapted to the business.

Mr. Cleveland has several large buildings and numerous small ones—all well built and in profitable use. At the time of our visit he had in the neighborhood of thirty-two hundred young chicks, including birds ranging from two or three weeks old up to three or four months of age. Mr. Cleveland uses a Hall Mammoth Incubator and it has done excellent work. This was a second-hand machine when he bought it—one purchased from the Lakewood Farm Company two or three years ago.

It is evident that Mr. Cleveland has found his proper vocation. He loves the country—and so does Mrs. Cleveland. The latter is as fond of flowers and as much devoted to them as her husband is to choice fowls. Fully an acre is in use as a thrifty flower garden and at the time of our visit the roses were in full bloom. This certainly is an ideal way to live and Mr. and Mrs.



At the right in the above illustration may be seen a portion of the famous Board Walk at Atlantic City, N. J., while a partial view of the Million Dollar Pier is shown in the back ground. Greek Hall in which the American Poultry Association will hold its thirty-eighth annual convention is located on the pier and has a seating capacity of 800. The wide popularity of this famous seaside resort with New York, Philadelphia and Washington within a few hours ride should make this meeting the most largely attended in the history of the association.

Cleveland are to be heartily congratulated. As the years go by we dare say that many a poultry enthusiast, native and foreign, will be entertained by the Clevelands at their New Jersey homestead.

Mr. Cleveland is deeply concerned about his new office, that of secretary-superintendent of the great Madison Square Garden poultry show, but still finds time to do his full share in preparing for the entertainment that New Jersey and the surrounding territory are to furnish the American Poultry Association at its thirty-eighth annual convention to be held at Atlantic City the week of August 11-16—less than six weeks away. At the recent A. P. A. election, Mr. Cleveland was chosen for a three years' term on the Executive Board and it is certain that he will do his best in the interests of the association and the important industry which it is endeavoring properly to represent.

It was a fortunate day for the poultry industry of the United States and Canada when Charles D. Cleveland decided that he would rather raise standard-bred poultry than practice law. His specialties are White and Columbian Wyandottes and he is credited with owning some of the finest birds in the country. Mr. Cleveland is taking a deep personal interest in the revision of the American Standard of Perfection, preparatory to publishing the 1915 edition, and he joins with many other Wyandotte breeders in hoping that new illustrations are to be substituted for the Wyandotte pictures now in the Standard.

Editor of A. P. W. very cordially thanks Mr. and Mrs. Dalby, also Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, for their hospitality. May they live long and prosper abundantly.

SECOND ANNUAL SUMMER POULTRY EXHIBITION AT ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

Last summer the Poultry Item, a monthly poultry journal published at Sellersville, Pa., undertook a new project on private lines. This project consisted of what was called the International Poultry Exposition, held on the Million-dollar Pier at Atlantic City, N. J. As is well known, Atlantic City is visited in the summer season by hundreds of thousands of people from all parts of the United States, with a goodly number from foreign lands.

The second Summer Poultry Exhibition is to be started on July 4th at the same place and under practically the same conditions and is to continue until September 1st. We quote as follows from a recent announcement sent out by E. E. Althouse, president of the Item Publishing Company:

"The poultry world will no doubt be glad to have this information, as the Exposition is primarily designed to create a wider interest in the poultry business. At no place on this continent are the opportunities as great to interest new people in the poultry business as at this well-known resort, where more people will view the exhibits than the combined attendance of all the poultry shows of the country."

The public is informed by Mr. Althouse that such well-known poultrymen and poultry workers as E. B.

Thompson, president-elect of the American Poultry Association, U. R. Fishel, treasurer of A. P. A.; Reese V. Hicks and S. T. Campbell, president and secretary respectively of A. P. A.; Lester Tompkins, J. C. Punderford and S. B. Twining, who personally viewed the exposition held last summer, endorsed it in strong terms of praise.

One of the interesting and helpful features of this Summer Exposition is the manner in which the fowls are exhibited. They are "shown in their natural condition, down on the ground, in a pen containing fifty square feet, attractively decorated". Birds in this condition "attract and hold attention much better than fowls caged in a small coop". We quote further from Mr. Althouse's recent announcement:

"Last year's exhibits also proved that birds can be gotten in show condition and kept in perfect health in the summer months. The best recommendation the Exposition offers is the fact that those who showed last summer will be back this season, some of the exhibitors having already reserved double the space used last year. The country's leading breeders will take space to help stimulate interest among people who have never had an opportunity to see and learn of the magnitude of the poultry industry."

The poultry department of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry is to make an educational exhibit at the Exposition this year, also the State Experiment Stations of New Jersey and Maryland. New Jersey poultrymen are going to be strongly in evidence. It will be born in mind that the American Poultry Association holds its thirty-eighth annual convention at Atlantic City the week of August 11-16, which adds a new interest and advantage to this year's Exposition.

The 1913 Summer Poultry Exposition at Atlantic City will be under the personal management of Charles T. Cornman, editor of Poultry Item, who served in the same capacity last year. For further information address Mr. Cornman at Sellersville, Pa.

REV. CARL PETERSON AT LAST GETS INTO SERIOUS TROUBLE

For several years we have had reason to believe that Rev. Carl Peterson of Massachusetts was unreliable—was a man to whom it was not safe to send money for poultry or eggs, despite his title of "Reverend". Years ago we declined to accept advertising from

Mr. Peterson. Now comes word from Northampton, Mass., that in April of this year, Mr. Peterson was arrested by a United States marshal, representing the Postoffice Department and was placed under bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, awaiting trial. Following is the news despatch relating to the matter:

"Northampton, Mass., April 16.—Charged with using the mails to defraud in representing himself as an expert poultry breeder, and accepting sums of money for which he gave no return, Rev. Carl Emil Peterson, formerly of Ottawa, Ont., was arrested in his home, 65 Locust Street, by Deputy United States Marshal Edward J. Leyden of Springfield, as a fugitive from justice. Rev. Mr. Peterson was arraigned before United States Commissioner John L. Rice in Springfield, today and placed under bonds of \$1,000 to appear in the United States District Court in Portland, Maine, now sitting.

"The arrest is the result of an investigation conducted by J. S. Spofford, a postoffice inspector, connected with the Boston postoffice, but now stationed in Portland. Inspector Spofford says that a great many complaints have been received in the Portland office since 1908, from people who said that they had mailed cheques and money orders to the minister and had received no reply.

"It is charged that Rev. Mr. Peterson extensively advertised that he was an expert breeder of poultry, that he was president of the Houdan Poultry Association of Portland, and that he had taken prizes with his birds in the big shows in Madison Square Garden, in New York, and in the Ottawa show. The officers of the Houdan Association state that Peterson was never president of the association and that injury has resulted from his claims.

"It is said that since residing in Northampton, the minister's mail has been sent from the Woodruff substation of the postoffice in Portland to Springfield, Holyoke, Chicopee and other points near Northampton, where he could obtain it."

The foregoing should be a warning to the limited number of other men who appear to regard the standard-bred poultry business as a good field for the practice of deception and fraud. At the time Charles M. Bryant was president of the American Poultry Association a good start was made toward making it unprofitable for prominent breeders and advertisers to resort to fraud and deception, as exhibitors, advertisers and sellers of standard-bred fowl.

It is to be hoped that the American Poultry Association will continue its good work along this line. E. E. Richards, as the capable and fearless chairman of the Advisory Committee on Complaints and Grievances, has done excellent work in this direction

CHERRY LANE FARM CO., OAK HILL, W. VA.

SUCCESSORS TO O. WILSON, CARLISLE, W. VA.

Single Comb Buff Orpingtons, Prize Winners in two Egg Laying Contests.

Barred Plymouth Rocks Single Comb Brown Leghorns Partridge Plymouth Rocks

We need all the room we can secure for our growing chicks and consequently offer for sale the greater portion of our this year's breeders at prices that will move them quickly. This is a splendid chance to secure true and tried breeders RIGHT.

Grove Hill Poultry Yards, William Ellery Bright, Prop., F. G. Cook, Supt., Box 804, Waltham, Mass.

and we hope that under President-elect Thompson there will be no let-up. One crook in the business, if let alone, will drive out of the standard-bred industry ten to a hundred honest and worthy men and women, the number depending on his shrewdness and success—on the extent of his activities. There are not many of these crooks, but those that do exist should be called on to correct their methods or they should be forced into retirement by having their misconduct exposed through the columns of the poultry press.

The American Poultry Association should stand as solid as the hills against deliberate, persistent crookedness on the part of any of its members and should do what it can, within reasonable, practical limits to require non-members who occupy prominent positions in the poultry world to do what is right and fair, on penalty of public exposure and condemnation.

NEW MEMBERS OF A. P. A.

Since the last issue of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD went to press, the following new members have been elected to membership in the American Poultry Association, by action of the Executive Board:

INDIANA:—G. F. Decker, LaPorte; Mrs. S. P. Pike, Centerville; Fayette Co. Poultry Assn., Connersville; S. P. Becher, Corunna; H. E. Myers, Indianapolis; H. F. Waters, LaPorte; William A. Stoltz, Indianapolis; Z. C. Drago, Franklin; A. A. Ross, Danville.

PENNSYLVANIA:—H. C. Young, Pittsburgh; Warren Co. P. & P. S. Assn., Warren; Alvin M. Whitney, Ulysses; Howard S. Harry, Conshohocken; Union City P. & P. S. Assn., Union City; Bucks Co. P. & P. Assn., Doylestown.

ILLINOIS:—Henry Co. Poultry Assn., Geneseo; Freeport P. & P. S. Assn., Freeport; Luther J. Hall, Kenney; E. G. Horner, Quincy; Ben Kaustainer, Quincy; Geo. F. Muirhead, Plato Center.

KANSAS:—C. A. Scoville, Seabath; H. R. McCrary, Concordia; F. W. Robinson, Towanda.

CALIFORNIA:—Hereford Berry, Long Beach; L. C. Powell, Long Beach; The San Francisco P. P. & P. S. Association, Fruitvale; John F. Forney, Kingsburg.

MICHIGAN:—Dr. E. W. Wells, Grand Rapids; N. K. Mendels, Grand Rapids; W. B. Timberlake, Jackson.

IOWA:—R. E. Mowery, Linby; F. J. Gletty, Parkersburg.

OHIO:—Altman Greshel, Ashley; Jacob L. Anglemeyer, Leetonia.

DELAWARE:—William Tinsman, Richardson Park; Diamond State P. & P. Assn., Wilmington.

NEW JERSEY:—Middlesex Co. Poultry Assn., New Brunswick; Glen Rock P. & P. S. Assn., Glen Rock.

FLORIDA:—Wm. Nelson Rich, Tampa; Fla. Fanciers' Assn., Lakeland.

TEXAS:—Sam W. Smith, Lockhart.

MISSOURI:—G. E. Barham, Freeman.

MARYLAND:—Dr. W. A. Low, Catonsville.

OKLAHOMA:—T. J. Carson, Muskogee.

ARKANSAS:—O. L. Tribble, Little Rock.

NORTH CAROLINA:—J. R. Moore, Shelby.

TENNESSEE:—O. B. Andrews, Chattanooga.

NEW YORK:—Greater New York Fair & Exhibition, New York.

WISCONSIN:—Northeastern P. & P. S. Assn., Green Bay.

RHODE ISLAND:—A. J. Dennison, Riverside.

BRITISH COLUMBIA:—H. E. Upton, Victoria.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:—The Greater Wash. P. & P. Club, Washington.

BLUE ORPINGTON DRAKE



"PIONEER" OF SUNSWICK

Both the Buff and the Blue varieties of Orpington Ducks are attracting marked attention. Among those who have become extensively interested in the breed is J. H. Wendler, Lakeland, Fla., who purchased the entire flock of Blue Orpington ducks of Sunswick Poultry Farm. Mr. Wendler is very warm in his praise of this variety—in fact he thinks so well of them that he will breed the Blue Orpington ducks exclusively. In his remarks on this variety, page 685, June American Poultry World, he says: "They fill the bill as a meat breed and layer combined as no other fowl, either land or water will".

THE INTER OCEAN-MIDLOTHIAN FARMS EGG LAYING CONTEST

Midlothian Farms, Tinley Park, Illinois, is attracting the attention of a large number of poultrymen at the present time owing to the fact that the great Inter-Ocean Egg Laying Contest is being held there.

The contest started January 1, 1913, and will close on December 31, 1913. Forty pens of six females each, (with one in reserve in case of death or accident) representing fifteen varieties of poultry, are the total number engaged in the contest. While no phenomenal records have been made the majority of the contestants show very consistent laying, the most noted exception to this being the Houdans which are represented by three pens neither of which have laid 200 eggs up to May 31, or the first five months of the contest. Eight pens are credited with over four hundred eggs, while there are nineteen under that figure and above three hundred; while there are ten pens in the two hundred class.

The five high scores on May 31, were as follows: Pen No. 12 S. C. R. I. Reds 458; pen No. 32, R. C. R. I. Reds 445; pen No. 10, S. C. White Leghorns 433; pen No. 9, White Wyandotte 432; pen No. 33, White Plymouth Rocks 423.

One of the interesting features about the above figures is that five different varieties are represented among

the leaders. This will bear out the contention of many, that it is the strain and not the breed that determines the laying qualities. But as there is "Many a slip twixt cup and lip" there may be some astonishing changes in the final totals when the contest closes on December 31, 1913.

LARGE IMPORTATION OF ORPINGTONS

Wm. A. Bruce, manager, Bruce Croft Farms, Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y., announces that as they have two large importations of Orpingtons enroute from England, that it will be necessary to dispose of a large number of their Buff, Black and White Orpingtons at once, as it is necessary to make room for the English birds. The birds offered for sale are all mature specimens and Mr. Bruce advises that especially good values will be given to move them quickly.

They plan to have a majority of their breeding pens headed next season by an imported male and the balance made up of imported females with a domestic male at the head, and they believe that the values they will have to offer cannot be duplicated by any Orpington breeder in the country.

If you are not in the market for stock at the present time it would be well to keep this farm in mind for next hatching season. In the meantime get their free catalogue.

A TWO DOLLAR BILL

Will secure a copy of the Poultry Book (1,300 pages) and AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD for three years. Biggest value ever offered. Provides 5,000 pages of reading matter. Send today to AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y.

POPULARITY OF BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS IN DANGER

MANY BREEDERS EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS FOR AND AGAINST DOUBLE MATING. MAJORITY APPEAR TO BE OF THE OPINION THAT THE AMERICAN STANDARD OF PERFECTION SHOULD CALL FOR A FEMALE A FEW SHADES DARKER THAN THE MALE

(Continued from May issue)

Below will be found additional communications received from prominent Barred Plymouth Rock specialists, the first installment having appeared in the May issue of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD. The views expressed by these experts will be found to be not only interesting but will also prove valuable aids in arriving at a correct solution of the problem that confronts the breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks of today, especially when it is taken into consideration that a new Standard for the breed and its varieties is to be formulated before 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World,

"I have been much interested of late in the discussions appearing in your pages regarding the Standard requirements in the barred plumage pattern of the Barred Plymouth Rock. I am heartily in favor of obtaining a Standard in which different requirements are set for the male and female with respect to the barred pattern, and I am writing at this time merely to indicate how this is a perfectly natural conclusion and one that is supported by every fact which we know regarding the nature and manner of inheritance of this character.

"In the first place it may be pointed out that when one considers the 'barring' of poultry, his attention is usually focused upon the dark bands running across an otherwise light feather. When he thinks of the inheritance of barring he has in mind the transmission of these dark bars from one generation to another.

"Now, it appears from much investigation of the method of inheritance of this character, as well as the coat-color of many species of mammals, that the above-mentioned conception of barring is not entirely adequate. We know of course that there is some 'factor' in the germ cells of the birds, representing this character, and that if that 'factor' is passed on to the next generation, barring will result in the progeny. So much is clear. But here is the main point: We must not focus our attention upon the dark bands of the feathers, but upon the light ones. There can now be no doubt whatever, that the thing that is inherited, the factor that brings about the barred plumage pattern in a bird, is not something that marks a dark bar across the feather, but it is something which keeps the black from showing in all other parts of the feather. Thus the 'barring factor' is, in reality, a factor which inhibits or restricts the appearance of black.

"One other point should be mentioned before we are ready to apply these facts to the formulation of standard requirements for Barred Rock plumage. And this deals with the constitution of the male and female Barred Plymouth Rock with respect to the 'barring factor.'

"When single comb is inherited by a bird it is inherited equally from both parents; both contribute toward it. The chick, whatever its sex, receives some 'single-combness' from its father and some from its mother. It has, so-to-speak, a double dose of the single comb character and is therefore homozygous for single comb. Many characters of poultry are inherited in this way, that is, equally from both parents.

"But some characters obey quite different laws of inheritance, and barring is one of these. Barring is not, in other words, inherited equally from both parents. It is true that Barred Plymouth Rock males always have a

double dose of barring, one having been received from the father and one from the mother. Both male and female parents have a hand in the production of the barring of their male progeny.

"In the case of the female the condition is different. Barred Plymouth Rock females never have more than a single dose of barring. They never receive it from more than one parent and that parent is always the male. When Plymouth Rock females form their eggs (i. e. before fertilization) only one-half of the number receive in their making a dose of the barring factor; to these eggs (as to all the eggs) will be added a single dose of barring from the male, so that the new individuals will be endowed with a double dose of barring. Such individuals are always males.

"On the other hand the other half of the mother's eggs do not receive from her a dose of the barring factor. All the barring they ever get comes from the male—a single dose. The new individuals arising from these eggs therefore, start life with only a single dose of barring and such individuals are always females.

"To put the matter in another way: The Plymouth Rock male has the ability to transmit the barred character to both his sons and daughters. But a Plymouth Rock female can never transmit the barring character to her daughters. All the barring that she possesses goes to her sons, and were it not for what her female progeny

receives from the male, these daughters would be destitute.

"A male Barred Rock chick therefore, inherits barring from his father and mother, but a female inherits barring from the father only. Hence, all pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rock males possess a double dose of barring and all females possess but a single dose. This can easily be proved experimentally. Cross a B. P. R. male on R. I. R. females and all the progeny will be barred; the males will be fairly dark. On the other hand, cross a R. I. Red male on B. P. R. females and only the males will be barred. The females which will be black were all able to derive neither from the male or the female side. If the female could transmit barring to her daughters, some of the daughters resulting from this cross would be barred. But such birds are never observed.

"Now we know from studies on inheritance of many characters in both plants and animals that, those individuals which possess a character in double dose (i. e., are homozygous for the character) are often likely to show that character in a greater degree than do those individuals which possess it only as a single dose (i. e., the heterozygous individuals). How does this bear on the case in point?

"The Barred Plymouth Rock male has a double dose of the barring factor. That is, he has a double dose of the character which holds down or restricts the development of color (dark bands) in the feathers. Having a double dose of this inhibiting character (the factor for barring) the color of the male will be lighter than that of the female which has only a single dose (is heterozygous) of the inhibiting factor. Where the inhibiting factor is double there the pigmentation will be restricted to the greatest degree. It seems very probable that breed as long as he may, a breeder will never be able to produce a Barred Plymouth Rock female that contains more than a single dose of the barring factor, although it is perfectly

SUNNYBROOK FARM

EATONTOWN, N. J.

May 1, 1913.

American Poultry World,

Gentlemen:—

Your readers will be interested to learn that on account of having hatched twice as many chicks, to date, as last year, we now have opened our **HALF PRICE SALE** in both Breeding Birds and Eggs for Hatching.

Anyone who desires to secure some genuine bargains in **WHITE** or **COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES**, or **S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS**, can secure the same now; and from this date the eggs from all our **PRIZE WINNERS** will be sold at **HALF LIST PRICE**. Every one knows that many of the best chickens are hatched in May and June.

Our handsome free Catalogue and Mating List fully describes our plant, our birds, and their winnings.

First come, first served, in this sale.

Yours very truly,
SUNNYBROOK FARM.

By Charles D. Coleman

possible to produce (of course) impure males which have only this amount. Such birds will however, give barring in only one-half of their progeny.

"Is it not fully evident from this explanation, the various points of which are capable of complete experimental verification, that nature has set different grades of barring for the male and for the female, the former lighter and the latter darker? This natural difference is just as truly a form of sexual dimorphism as the difference which obtain between the male and female Brown Leghorn, or between the male and female Brahmas. In all these cases the differences are due to fundamental variations in the constitution of the male and female germ cells; and merely because the dimorphism of the Barred Plymouth Rocks is comparatively slight, this is no justifiable reason for overlooking it or for treating it as if it did not exist. It is a nice difference which, just as appropriately as other striking cases of sexual dimorphism should be taken into careful consideration when standards in plumage color or plumage pattern in the Barred Rock are under discussion.

"Philip B. Hadley,
"Rhode Island."

BELIEVES SINGLE MATING BEST

Editor American Poultry World:

Having often in the past twenty-seven years written upon this subject, and finding after these many years, that the greater majority of the successful breeders, appearing in the show room, win on birds produced by the double mating. I am made to feel that an advocate of the single mating stands alone, though there are very many who mate that way, but with indifferent success.

Having, however, determined to carry through my resolution to prove that the only true method of breeding is that method whereby the majority of breeders will be enabled to produce a more uniform, and more nearly standard flock, which is absolutely necessary if this variety is to remain at the forefront as the best and most popular all around fowl in existence, I still advocate the single mating method.

I fully appreciate the fact that the best and most desirable barred males and females (according to the present Standard) have been produced by the double mating system, and might content myself, as many others do, with "let well enough alone". But with the broad opportunities given me as a judge in handling many exhibits annually in all parts of our country, I can not help reaching the conclusion that the double mating system is the cause of the loss of popularity of this grand old variety. The fact that outside the larger shows, that first class specimens in any number greater than eight or ten are never met with, is certainly not a credit to this variety after these many years in which millions of this variety have been bred. And the fact that the females in the average exhibit of cockerel mated pens, are but rank culls, judged by what the Standard calls for, goes far in explaining the loss of prestige of this variety. It also largely explains why so many breeders, who have introduced new males into their flocks, find, at the end of the season, that their young birds are demoralized both in color and barring.

The average breeder has not the time or the inclination to give to the subject of mating, the amount of study now required under the single and double mating. And even then, when the required amount of study is given the subject, one must be fortunate in order to get new blood that will properly fuse with the old and cause the production of first class birds.

The successful breeder and exhibitor who wins prizes, may be self-satisfied and indifferent as to how many or how few prize-winners may be produced from eggs or stock sold, yet it is only they who consider the good for the greater number that deserve and get the greater credit. Could all breeders of this variety be educated to know that the Barred Rock, above all other varieties, require the closest and most careful study, a deep knowledge and

an eye keen to the shades of color that would bend properly and transmit the proper color pigment to their offspring, then the question would easily be solved.

Single mating, according to my method, is to blend the best bright, clean, narrow barred females found today, with a medium colored, narrow barred male, descended from narrow barred male and female. In such a mating the natural reversion of the male to a lighter shade, and of the female to a darker shade (the latent tendency of the variety), which has in some cases been reversed in the hands of the skillful fancier, can be largely avoided by selecting a male free from the common fault of metallic luster in the plumage.

Males of this character are often met with, and continually win where other features are equally good. By this manner of selection for a number of years I have succeeded in producing both sexes from the same mating, of pleasing color and barring, such mating giving me more than the average number of superior specimens of both sexes, and which in the hands of my customers, have won prizes in strong competition.

The cockerel bred male causes much dispute in the show room. Their owners see the narrow barring, but as a rule, are blind to the other serious faults that come with such males produced from hens that are metallic black in barring, with blurred wings showing scarcely any barring in flights or secondaries. I can not see where such females can produce a well marbled wing in either sex. And as hackle, wings and tails are the features that indicate the blood quality in Barred Rocks, no progress can possibly be made by the use of such females in our breeding pens. The greater majority of exhibition males show dark in beaks and poor leg color, two features very conspicuous and very serious, as a dark or off-colored leg on a male is transmitted to the female progeny where the fault is more difficult to eliminate than on the male side. By skillful selection the American Fancier has made the Barred Rocks what they are, an object of beauty in form as well as in color. By the same skillful selection, we need not unmake the best of what we have, but rather improve the variety by drawing the lines closer in selection, as I believe many are doing in all parts of

the country. By that method, and by making the standard of the Barred Rock male two or three shades lighter than the female, we can retain all the good features of the variety and produce greater numbers of quality specimens than is now possible under the double mating system. D. T. Heimlich, Illinois.

EDITOR OF BARRED ROCK JOURNAL SAYS STANDARD COMPELS BREEDING TWO DISTINCT VARIETIES

"Editor American Poultry World."

"Gentlemen:—The extreme popularity of the Barred Rock is a direct result of its good utility qualities and its general adoption by farmers throughout the country. But not one farmer in fifty will practice the double mating system, hence he is now looking for a variety that can be produced by single mating.

"For illustration, the farmer visits a poultry show and observes that the birds winning prizes do not look like his farm flock, although he has taken pains in breeding his poultry. He asks why the winning males are so dark, and the breeder attempts to enlighten him, but the system seems altogether too complicated and he leaves disgusted. Or perhaps he buys eggs from a breeder who double mates and when he raises birds of four different shades, he is again disgusted.

"The future of any variety of sizeable poultry relies wholly upon its utility qualities, and anyone who knows 'beans from barley' can see that one-half of the higher class of the Barred Rock of today dress with a bluish skin, a thing unknown a few years ago. Charge this to undercolor.

"Styles always go to extremes. This is illustrated in the effort to produce undercolor, in the low tail and long back effect. The profiles of many of the exhibition males resembled that of a kangaroo.

"The committee who made the Standard described male and female to be of the same shade of color which forces double mating and commits an unpardonable sin against the best general purpose fowl ever known.

"Had poultry judges 'stuck to the text' and placed awards strictly in accordance with the present Standard as regards color, much less injury would have been done. Notwithstanding the

"O. K." Poultry Litter

TRADE MARK

Cheaper and better than straw, clover, alfalfa, sawdust, shavings, or anything else ever thought of for litter.

"O. K." keeps the BROODER CLEAN, DRY, SWEET without once cleaning out.

In coops, laying houses, colony houses and scratching pens, "O. K." Litter dries up the droppings so that the house is always dry, clean, sweet-smelling and sanitary, and needs cleaning out only once in four or five months. A tremendous saver of time and money.

Write To-day for Free Sample

"O. K." Litter will not burn. Lice will not come where it is used. Tell us how many hens and chicks you keep—we will tell you how much "O. K." Litter you need. Write today to New York for the free sample and printed matter.

O. K. COMPANY, Dept. 172, 157 Water St., NEW YORK CITY. Direct shipments also from Chicago and New Orleans

SPECIAL CLEARANCE SALE

Of High Class Selected Breeding Stock.

The pressing need of room for our thousands of growing chicks and ducks forces us to dispose of our breeding stock at once. To move them quickly, the following exceptionally low prices have been inaugurated:

2000 S. C. White Leghorn hens at \$1 each in lots of ten.

300 Pekin Ducks Selected breeders \$2 each.

200 R. I. Red Breeders \$1.50 each.

Our Pekin Ducks are noted for their size and wonderful egg production. Our White Leghorns and R. I. Reds are bred for size, egg production and early maturity. Order direct from this "ad" and save time, we guarantee satisfaction.

FAIRVIEW FARMS CO., Robt. Herman, Mgr., ORCHARD PARK, N. Y.

fact that the Standard calls for the exhibition male and female to be the same shade of color, whoever saw the winners so placed? The nearest thing to Standard requirements today is a dark pullet mating—and they're handsome too!

"It is fatal to have a Standard describing one variety and be compelled to breed two distinct varieties to comply with the requirements of style and the judges. W. L. Robinson, Mich."

**SINGLE MATING POSSIBLE WITH
STANDARD COLORED MALE AND
FEMALES TWO SHADES
DARKER IN COLOR**

"Editor American Poultry World:

"Do breeders ever give a thought to what we are trying to do with Barred Rocks? We are asked to produce a male and female of the same shade of color, and the only remedy is double mating. How many breeders who advocate single mating ever stop to think, when they are quoting 'birds of nature' to prove their case, that the male and female are of a different shade? It is not possible to produce male and female Barred Rocks such as our Standard calls for from a single mating. Suppose one did make a mating that produced both male and female of standard color. You are just as badly off as ever, as you would have to dip into the pigment again to keep your mating going, or they would run to the light side again.

"Now we will review the Barred Rocks on the cockerel bred side for the past 10 years. What did we use several years ago to breed cockerels? We used dark, muddy brown, snappy, metallic surfaced females. We have dropped the muddy-topped female and year by year we have improved our males, and as this good work has gone on we have been improving our cockerel-bred females, until it takes a pretty good judge to tell at a glance if they are cockerel or pullet bred. It is harder to produce a tip-top cockerel-bred female that has that grand surface color, which stands out prominently, and has the under color that will permit her to produce high grade cockerels. In producing high-grade Barred Rock cockerels, we have to breed from such females as above described, and I am backed up in this by every breeder of our best Barred Rocks of today. To my mind you can have your standard Barred male and your standard Barred Rock female, but a high grade cockerel-bred pullet is the highest art of mating in Barred Rocks. If you see one of these cockerel-bred pullets they are simply fascinating. Now, I am perhaps going a long way around to say that single mating is impossible, but I believe if we make the same progress in our cockerel line that we have in the past few years, it will not be many years before we have single mating in our cockerel line. That is, if our Standard makers, on Barred Rocks, will stretch the point and say that the female should be two shades darker than male. If this is done we can have single mating, but we must always have one thing in mind, don't adopt a lighter shade of color. If you do, you will injure your breeding, as your male birds would then come too light for show purposes. By keeping the present Standard in males, we can then breed from single matings. I advocate the cockerel line, as they would breed nearer in both female and male to Standard color, than our female line, with not so many poor specimens.

"But to come back again to single mating, we copy the following from the catalogue of one of the largest Barred Rock breeders in England, who practices single mating. He says: 'If I want to use a rather dark hen, I choose a cock just a shade lighter. Similarly, if the hens are a little light or bright in color, then I use a cockerel of a lighter shade. In saying that I only breed my winners from birds of the true color on both sides of the pen. I do not wish to imply that this is the only way. Everyone who breeds Barred Rocks will get a black one or two and a light one out of a dozen or fourteen chicks, and I have known black pullets, mated with a light color-

ed cockerel, to produce some very nice birds. Yet I still consider breeding from correct colored birds is best; because one can expect good cockerels and pullets from the one mating'.

"I have feathers from this gentleman's birds which include the Crystal Palace winners and would say that the females are darker than our cockerel-bred females, and what they are trying to breed in England is a blue-black, which is an entirely different color from what we are breeding here, but if the advocates of single mating will only study the extract from this gentleman's catalogue, I think they will agree with me that it is a little worse than double mating that we practice in America.

"Now, the Barred Rock produced by single mating by American breeders are of a different color from our Standard birds, being more of a blue gray, and neither the English nor American who breed birds by the single mating route can produce birds that are in the same class or can compete with our present day double-mated birds.

"If you will pardon my introducing my own birds, I will show how cockerel-bred birds have advanced. In 1910, I produced some cockerel-bred females which took a pretty good judge to tell if they were pullet or cockerel-bred, the birds coming with a dark and light bar of equal width. Now, the tendency has always been to breed show cockerels from a female with a broad, dark bar and a narrow light bar. I bred from females which has both light and dark bars of equal width and I produced some of the highest grade cockerels in America from these females, and during the past

three seasons I have had more and more of these females come and still breed cockerels that have held their own. In the last Boston show we took some of these females out of my cockerel-bred pen and put them into the pen with the show females. The only difference one could find was that the cockerel-bred female was a great deal finer than the show female, but did not have the whiteness in her light bar that the show female had. I mention the above to illustrate to you that I believe that we can further single mating from the cockerel-bred side, if you will only allow us to have the females two shades darker than the male.

"I believe the Standard should allow us females from one or two shades darker than the male. I only hope that the next committee that is appointed to revise the Standard on Barred Rocks will give what I have written careful consideration. I believe the above is the only key to the situation, and I believe if they will give us the two shades darker in females that it would give the Barred Rock pre-eminence forever, as the leading fowl of the poultry world. Today there is no breed in our Standard that requires so much skill to breed as the Barred Plymouth Rock, and when we look back and see the advance that has been made in the past ten years it behoves us to be very careful in making changes in the Standard, and I think, no one should be put on the revision committee but prominent Barred Rock breeders who have had years of experience and who have shown their birds to the public in our leading shows.

(Continued on page 778)

GREAT ALLENTOWN FAIR POULTRY SHOW

ALLENTOWN, PA., September 23-26, 1913

"Noted for the way it does things and the things it does"

Sixtieth Show, eighth under the present management. Fearless in its honesty, knowing no difference between small and big exhibitors. Original in its methods, copying no one. And best of all, paying perhaps the highest prize money this year, on its entry fee, of any show in America. Requests for premium lists, ready soon, now being entered.

HARRY EDELMAN,

Supt.-Mgr. Pigeons

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Supt.-Mgr. Poultry

Seventy-Third Annual Exhibition

NEW YORK STATE FAIR

September 8th-13th, 1913

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Greatest Poultry Show ever held in Syracuse.

New \$80,000.00 Poultry Building equipped with new Empire Coops.

\$5,000.00 in Premiums. \$800.00 Special Cash Prizes.

Competition open to the world.

Entries close August 11th. Advance poultry premium list can be had after July 7th by writing State Fair Commission, Syracuse, N. Y.

EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENT WILLIAM C. DENNY — ASSOCIATE EDITOR —

This month's frontispiece showing five of the eight Standard varieties of the Polish, will prove of interest to all admirers of Standard-bred poultry. The Polish breed is very old and was formerly known as Polands, probably due to the fact of their polled or crested character more than that the breed had any connection with the country of Poland, as has been commonly understood. Reports of poultry exhibitions of the early 50's show that the Polish classes were among the largest shown and included nearly if not all of the present Standard varieties, and several others that are non-standard that are now but seldom seen.

The American Standard of Perfection recognizes eight varieties as follows: Plain and Bearded Golden, Plain and Bearded Silver, Plain and Bearded White, Buff Laced and White Crested Black. The difference between the plain and bearded varieties is in the length of the wattles and the size of the ear lobes, which in all of the bearded varieties are very small in addition to being covered with a beard or muff of feathers of the same formation as those covering the body of the fowl. In the plain varieties the wattles and ear lobes are of medium size. In all other respects, both in shape and color, the plain and bearded varieties are identical.

In the whole range of Standard-bred poultry, no breed is more striking or interesting than the Polish fowl. On the lawn of the city poultry keeper, or in the show room they are the center of attraction. They do well when confined to runs, probably better than if allowed free range and are easily handled. Polish are generally regarded as non-setters, though when they occasionally set, they do make good mothers. They are producers of white shelled eggs of good size which they produce in goodly numbers, especially during the spring, summer and fall. The adult males weigh from 5 1-2 to 6 pounds, and the hens from 4 to 5 pounds.

Mr. Schilling's frontispiece shows a pair of Plain Golden in the upper left hand corner and a pair of Buff Laced in the upper right hand corner. In the lower left hand corner is a Bearded Silver hen facing a Plain Silver Cock, while in the lower right hand corner is seen a pair of White Crested Blacks. The studies for these illustrations were made at Brackendale Farms, Hugh A. Rose, Prop., Welland,

Ont. Mr. Rose recently purchased the entire stock and good will of Polish belonging to Wm. McNeil of London, Ont., who is well known throughout the United States as one of the most successful poultrymen America has ever known.

Recently it was our good fortune to visit Mr. Rose's farm located about four miles from the city of Welland. Brackendale Farms consist of 30 acres a good part of which is devoted to poultry. Mr. Rose's collection of Polish, which we believe to be the largest and best in America, was but

KILL THE ROOSTER!

According to Bulletin 160, issued by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, the egg loss of the United States amounting to \$45,000,000 annually would be cut one-half, if the male birds were removed after the hatching season was over.

Fertile eggs are subject to rapid deterioration, due to the development of blood rings and rots, which take place even if eggs are given good care on the farm and by the egg collectors.

Infertile or sterile eggs are much more resistant to deterioration than those that are fertile, regardless of where they are kept.

one of the many attractions, for in addition to the Polish and the three varieties of Orpingtons, Mr. Rose has a splendid collection of White Faverolles and probably the largest collection of high class ornamental Bantams in the United States and Canada.

—O—

We hope that the results of the nominating election for officers of the New York State Branch that is just over is evidence of an awakened interest in the affairs of that organization by the representative poultrymen of the state. Nearly 100 votes were cast for candidates for each of the offices, which is nearly three times as many as have been voted for officers at any previous election. The following are the leading candidates: Presi-

dent, Robert H. Essex, of Buffalo, who received 88 votes; Vice President, B. W. Mosher, Johnstown, 68 votes; Secretary Treasurer, L. D. Howell, Mineola, 92 votes; Memb of Executive Board for three years, D. Lincoln Orr, Orrs' Mills, 74 votes; James E. Rice, Ithaca, 64 votes; Geo. E. Noeth, Rochester, 48 votes; Clyde H. Proper, Schoharie, 27 votes; H. P. Schwab, Irondequoit, 22 votes; D. M. Green, Waterville, 10 votes. Member of Executive Board for two years' term, Newton Cosh, Napanoch, 63 votes; Geo. H. Underhill, Fort Ann, 61 votes; H. J. Fiske, Sterlington, 58 votes. Member of Executive Board for one year term, F. B. Zimmer, Gloversville, 61 votes; Dr. E. B. Kaple, Elbridge, 61 votes; Lew H. Bown, East Aurora, 57 votes. Delegate to the annual meeting, Robert H. Essex, 71 votes; Alternate, L. D. Howell, 68 votes.

The vote was in charge of Election Commissioner Robert Seaman, of Jericho, N. Y. The election ballots will go out the first week in July. In addition to the president, first vice-president and secretary-treasurer, three candidates will be elected as members of the Executive Board for three years' term, three candidates for two years' term and three candidates one year term.

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How many A. P. W. readers who produce eggs for market trade collect eggs regularly and take pains to provide cool, clean and well ventilated rooms for the eggs between the time they have been gathered and prior to that when the egg collector calls for them, or when they are taken to market?

"The Care of the Farm Egg" is the title of Bulletin 160 issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The bulletin was written by Harry M. Lamon and Charles L. Opperman. It describes the work of several years' investigation into the egg trade. The enormous losses due to the improper handling and marketing of eggs which amounts to \$45,000,000 annually could probably be cut down from one-third to one-half if poultrymen and farmers of the country would adopt the following five simple rules that are recommended in the bulletin:

Give the hens clean nests.
Gather eggs at least once daily.
Keep eggs in a cool, dry place.
Market eggs at least twice a week.

BUFF ORPINGTONS MID-SUMMER SALE

I will not only offer but will sell 75 per cent. of my 1913 breeders. These rare birds will be sold in pairs, trios, pens, or breeding yards of one male and six females—any way to fit the wish of the purchaser. I will mate in the correct blood lines and guarantee my selection or you may return and I will refund your money—the Martz way. Every specimen belongs to my trap-nested families and worth while to own.

If you have the ORPINGTON FASHION PLATE BOOK, send for SALES SHEET, if not, get both—Free.

A. E. MARTZ, Buff Orpington Specialist,

Box E,

ARCADIA, INDIANA



Kill or sell all matured male birds as soon as the hatching season closes.

"Swat the Rooster," should be the cry of the poultrymen. If the male birds are removed from flocks after the hatching season is over, one of the greatest factors in the egg loss would be removed. According to Bulletin 160, it is probable that one-third of the entire egg loss of the country, or \$15,000,000 annually, is due to "blood rings." A "blood ring" is caused by the development of the embryo of a fertile egg subjected to heat and its subsequent death. No embryo can develop in an infertile egg no matter how long it may be subjected to heat because it is not fertile, therefore a blood ring is impossible in an infertile egg, and by removing male birds from the flock as soon as the hatching season is over, and the segregation of young cockerels, no loss from blood rings will be experienced. In a large number of experiments with fertile and infertile eggs, in which some 13,000 eggs were used, the loss of the infertile eggs was about one-half as compared with the losses of those that were fertile.

Location of the nests, frequency of collection, location of storage where the eggs are retained until delivered to collectors, largely govern the quality of both fertile and infertile eggs. The wide range experiments conducted offer interesting and valuable information to poultry keepers who will find it well worth their while to obtain a copy of the bulletin, which can be obtained for 15 cents by addressing the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Ask for Bulletin 160, "The Care of the Farm Egg."

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One of the most practical and valuable bulletins that has come to A. P. W. is the February, 1913, monthly bulletin issued by the Missouri State Board of Agriculture describing methods of fattening, dressing and marketing poultry. The bulletin was written by R. V. Mitchell, who has made a study of poultry conditions from the farmer to consumer, including the methods used by the large commercial fattening houses of the Central West. The bulletin recommends:

Standard-bred poultry, Crate fattening, Dry picking, as three factors of great importance in producing prime market poultry that will bring the highest prices in the best markets. Barred Plymouth Rocks are recommended as one of the best breeds for the farmer because "they are strong and hardy and will produce as many eggs as any of the general purpose breeds. They have the ability of handling feed more economically in fattening than the heavy breeds, they can be killed any age from broilers up, and have a nice appearing carcass."

There is hardly any doubt but that breeders of Orpingtons, Dorkings, Houdans and other white fleshed breeds will dispute Mr. Mitchell's

statement that the best markets want birds that have yellow skin and shanks, and that birds having white skin do not bring as good prices. In both England and in France the most popular market breeds are those having white flesh, while the color of shanks does not receive consideration. According to some dealers in prime market poultry, with whom we have talked, discerning American buyers now pay more attention to the quality of flesh than to the color of the skin and shanks, and we know of numerous instances where Odingtons that have been similarly fed have brought equally as good prices as Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes.

The bulletin contains plans, description and illustrations of a fattening crate suitable for the farmer and town lot poultryman, that can be easily constructed at a trifling expense by any person that can swing a hammer and handle a saw. A fattening crate is an appliance needed on every farm and by every poultryman. By no other method can weight be so profitably added to poultry and the quality of flesh so materially improved. Young stock weighing from three to four and a half pounds will add from 40 to 60 per cent. in fourteen to eighteen days if properly fed and conditioned in fattening crates. The bulletin also contains food formulas and valuable suggestions regarding feeding, and comparative tables showing the results obtained, that present dependable data that will serve as a good guide in producing profitable results by those who are inexperienced in fattening poultry. An outline of the usual methods that

are followed preceding killing, as well as describing how to perform that operation, and how to dry-pick, kill and pack dressed poultry will prove of interest. A number of interesting illustrations accompany the reading matter.

Copies of the bulletin may be obtained free on application to the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, T. C. Wilson of Columbia, Mo.

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No other exhibition held during the fall show season surpasses the Allentown Fair Poultry Show. W. Theo. Wittman, the well known poultry judge and authority, is the master mind who has developed the Allentown poultry exhibit until it is equalled by few and surpassed by none for

HURRY!

Send for our free list now. The Quality and Utility Barred Rocks. (Massachusetts Cup Winners).
C. H. SHAYLOR & SON,
Golden Hill Poultry Yards, LEE, MASS.

MOUNT PLEASANT FARM

Single Comb White Leghorns

BRED-TO-LAY

1000 Breeders - - \$1.00 each
Pullets, 10 weeks old - \$1.00 each
Cockerels, 10 weeks old \$1.00 each

Safe delivery and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Send for Free Booklet—Modern
Successful Poultry Farming.

Mount Pleasant Farm, Mount Pocono, Penna.

URBAN FARM CHAMPIONS

We will spare a limited number of settings from our prize winning

Black Langshans, White Rocks, S. C. Mottled Anconas, Silver and Golden Campines, Black Tailed Japanese Bantams

At Boston Show, 1913, three varieties shown, our entries won eight firsts, four seconds, two thirds, one fourth, two fifths. Of 34 birds shown, 29 were under the ribbons. Mating list for 1913 on application. Correspondents please write their name and address plainly.

URBAN FARMS,

Pine Ridge,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

MARTIN'S REGAL SUMMER SALE



In order to make room for my large flock of rapidly growing chicks, I am offering for sale 400 select breeders at very low prices. Send for free Sale List giving description and prices also 20-page catalogue.

Eggs from Prize matings \$2.50 per 15, \$12.00 per 100. As usual Regal White Wyandotte Chicks will be the winners at early shows. Will have matured cockerels and pullets by September 1st. Book orders early.

JOHN S. MARTIN

Box W, Port Dover, Canada

BYERS STRAIN ORPINGTONS BUFF, BLACK, WHITE

My Summer Sale List will appeal to any live breeder who wants to save 50 per cent. on quality birds meeting his future requirements.

C. S. BYERS,

But you can't wait and get these genuine bargains.
Orpington Specialist 15 Years,

HAZELRIGG, IND

efficient management and super-quality of the poultry exhibits.

Allentown is a flourishing city of 55,000 inhabitants located in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, about sixty miles from Philadelphia. It is the center of a large poultry raising community. In fact, if there is any section of the country that contains more poultrymen to the square mile, we have failed to find it. As a result of this wide spread interest, the Allentown Fair is well supported by exhibits from local and nearby breeders as well as by those from far distant states. From time to time numerous features have been introduced by Mr. Wittman, who has had the hearty and generous co-operation of the Directors of the Allentown Fair, and these features in a measure together with the local support have been responsible for the rapid rise of Allentown as a poultry show center. The Futurity Stakes that last year, for the first time, were held in connection with a poultry show will be continued at this year's exhibition, and in addition Mr. Wittman is arranging for a large dressed poultry and egg display. For information and premium list address W. Theo. Wittman at his summer home, Mt. Gretna, Pa.

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W. Theo. Wittman, who has made the poultry display at the Great Allentown Fair one of the events of the poultry show season, has consented to take over the poultry show held in connection with the Lancaster, Pa., Fair that will take place September 30th to October 3rd, inclusive. Lancaster, Pa., is noted as one of the richest and best agriculture counties in America, and the fair association is out to make the fair a worthy companion in size and reputation to the numerous natural advantages of the county.

The present poultry building is to be entirely remodeled and enlarged and will be fitted with Empire cages and railings, and will be fitted throughout with every up-to-date appliance. The management and conduct of the show will undoubtedly be along the lines that has made the Allentown Fair Poultry Show the leader it is. The entry fees for Lancaster Poultry Show will be 50 cents a bird with liberal prizes and classifications. The number of entries will be strictly limited to the cooping capacity.

Under Mr. Wittman's able management the Lancaster Poultry Show will probably hereafter be a great event and permanently located on the map as one of the great poultry shows of the country. Information regarding the show can be obtained by addressing W. Theo. Wittman at his summer home, Mt. Gretna, Pa.

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We have received a complimentary copy of the American Poultry Journal Year Book for 1913, in regard to which Editor James W. Bell writes as follows:

"This is the first attempt to publish a book of this character in this country and we had a hard time making the breeders and the poultry industry in

general, understand what we were trying to accomplish.

"As you probably already know 'The Feathered World' and 'The Poultry World', both of England, publish annually very large and comprehensive Year Books, which are liberally supported by the poultry industry of that country, and we believe there is a 'long-felt want' for a similar book in this country, and it is our intention to try to fill this 'long-felt want' annually."

The book consists of some 350 pages, and is attractively illustrated with three double page and eight full page four color illustrations in addition to numerous black and white plates. The contents include the poultrymen's calendar, feeding formulas and list of prize winners at forty-two of America's largest shows, in addition to a directory of the poultry shows and specialty clubs, lists of the experiment stations and licensed poultry judges, and reports of egg laying contests.

There are two editions of the Year Book, a paper covered edition that sells for 50 cents and a cloth bound edition at one dollar.

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The following letter was received

from our long time friend, T. F. McGrew, as a result of an article that appeared in these columns in the June number:

"Scranton, Pa., June 18, 1913.

"Dear Mr. Denny:

"Don't you think that it is going a

GOLDEN AND SILVER CAMPINES

Eggs \$5.00 per 30; \$12.00 per 100. White Faverolle Eggs \$16.00 per 30.

AUG. D. ARNOLD, Box D, DILLSBURG, PA.

S. C. Buff and White Orpingtons

S. C. Buff and White Leghorns

Send for Catalogue Buff Orpington Ducks

Dunrobin Farm, Red Bank, N. J.

For High Quality BARRED ROCKS

at Moderate Prices, Write

C. H. BOSHEN, ASHLAND, VA.

WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

The kind that make poultry raising pay. Good, strong, healthy, growing day old chicks. Safe arrival and entire satisfaction guaranteed. Bred and hatched on an up-to-date well managed poultry plant, whose stock is a standard for good breeding and good health. Send for our catalogue.

MICHIGAN POULTRY FARM, LANSING, MICH.

AURORA COLUMBIAN ROCKS

Winners at Madison Square Garden. Grand winter layers. Now is the time to order birds for early shows
LEW H. BOWN, EAST AURORA, N. Y.

NORTHUP'S R. and S. C. BLACK MINORCAS have a history: During the past 30 years they have been exhibited at all the important shows in America and have won 95 per cent. of all first and second prizes competed for. We have the original Geo. H. Northup & Son stock in its purity. Write for free catalogue.

Marcus Allen Northup, Mgr., N. Y. & N. J. Poultry Farms, Inc.,
Successor to Geo. H. Northup & Son

Orangeburg, N. Y.

ROSE'S ORPINGTONS BUFFS, BLACKS. After breeding season clearance sale—50 grand massive yearlings Cocks \$5, \$10 and \$15 each, also yearling Hens at \$5, \$7.50 and \$10 each. Procure now your next years' breeders and show stock at actually one half their value.

HUGH A. ROSE,

F. F. Conway, Mgr.,

FONTHILL, ONTARIO

IF I BUY BABY CHICKS WILL THEY MATURE INTO PULLETS LIKE THESE?



Will they grow into birds that I can feel proud of and that will lay Winter Eggs in quantities, or will the blue ribbons for me, or will they be just scrubs, that's the question before everyone who buys day-old chicks. It is not the first price that counts, but will they be right at maturity?

Caldwell's White Plymouth Rocks (Fishel Strain) "Baby Chicks of Quality"

From Utility Matings

Will mature into long backed, well made birds' pure white in color, that will be the secret of "Winter Eggs". Every utility breeder is descended from known good layers that have been bred that way.

From Exhibition Matings

Will mature into blue ribbon winners. Every exhibition pen is made up of birds with good combs, of good type and chalk white in color, possessing blood lines of generations of Fishel blue ribbon winners. Our birds were among the principal winners at the Indiana Fanciers' Show, Indianapolis, 1912.

A New Catalog is Now Ready

One of the finest ever issued by any breeder. It tells just how "Baby Chicks of Quality" are produced and describes every grade of stock that we have to sell with prices. A copy is ready for you.

The Caldwell Selling Plan

not only arranges for the man who orders in advance but for the one in a hurry. Thousands of eggs are setting which will make possible DELIVERY OF ANY NUMBER ON SHORT NOTICE.

R. C. CALDWELL, Box 102-A, LYNDON, Ross Co., OHIO

little too far to say that prior to the reorganization of the American Poultry Association that it was controlled by a few members for the benefit of themselves and their friends? Can it be possible that the men, many of them now dead, should be branded as having done all this for a few? Men who labored for years, without even a thought of financial recompense, to build up an institution from which not only thousands, but millions are making a living.

"I believe that controversy, kicking and contention are all of them a benefit for the political life they bring into the association, but I do not believe that you meant what you said when you wrote those lines.

"Yours truly,

"T. F. McGrew."

Mr. McGrew joined the American Poultry Association before the writer of this article was born, and ever since we have been reading poultry journals he has taken a more or less active part in the affairs of the association. He would thus be expected to be far more familiar with the manner in which A. P. A. affairs were conducted than we would be. However, we have never heard of Mr. McGrew being accused with having a poor memory, so it is just possible that he is not as familiar with the inside workings of the association as we thought him to be.

The results of the plan of holding the annual meetings during the summer, as has been the custom since 1907, and giving poultrymen the opportunity to attend and take part in the work of the association speak for themselves. In decided contrast with the attendance at the last three meetings that has ranged from one hundred and twenty-three to nearly two hundred members, is that of the Minneapolis meeting held in 1905, when the association could not legally do business without adding a vice-president as a member of the executive committee, or the Charleston, S. C., meeting held in 1902, when only 16 members answered the roll call. The constitution at present provides, and we hope it will continue to do so, for the members themselves choosing the place of the annual meetings instead of having that duty performed by an executive committee as was the custom previous to the Auburn meeting.

When the annual meetings of the American Poultry Association were held at local poultry shows during the winter, they were much sought for by poultry associations for the prestige that it would give their exhibitions, and many strings were pulled to get the meetings. During our own time as a

member we know of instances where members of the executive committee who were prominent as judges, were employed by associations with the understanding that they would not only vote to have the annual meeting held in connection with the show, but would use their influence to have their friends do likewise. The swapping of support of candidates for office was not unusual, and as the election was by ballot, it was not difficult for a mere handful of members to decide on the business of the association.

The work performed by the men who organized the association, including W. H. Churchman, Chas. A. Sweet, Philander Williams, J. Y. Bicknell and others who followed these men including Geo. O. Brown, David A. Nichols, Geo. W. Mitchell and many others who have been prominent in association work since their time, needs no defense. The accomplishments of these men are the foundation for the present successful condition of the American Poultry Association, that during the past six and one-half years has enrolled four thousand members.

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According to W. H. Manning, Superintendent of the Poultry Department, the coming exhibit of poultry at the New York State Fair, will be the greatest ever held in Syracuse. Since the announcement of the appropriation by the Legislature of \$88,000 for the erection and equipment of a poultry building, Mr. Manning has heard from many prominent poultrymen throughout the country assuring him of exhibits that heretofore have been withheld be-

cause of the cramped facilities that have been provided during the past.

The new building will be thoroughly lighted with electricity and will be open in the evening, which the State Fair management believes will be a desirable feature, as it will enable many people to attend the fair who could not do so during the day time.

The building will be equipped throughout with Empire Cooping of an improved design. The cooping will be behind a strong iron railing that will not only enable the visitors to have a better view of the birds, but will prevent the exhibits being annoyed by curiosity seekers, as well as providing a convenient place for the

THE EVERLAY FARM, METHUEN, MASS.

Largest breeders of White Leghorns in the East,
Day Old Chicks, Eggs and Breeding Stock.

CHARCOAL For Healthy Profitable Fowls
Feed our specially prepared Charcoal. Packed in paper-lined bags of 50 lbs. We are the largest Manufacturers in America. Special Price to Dealers.
THOMAS KEERY CO., Dept. W, HANCOCK, N. Y.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR THE BEST WHITE ROCKS

A Square Deal and the Real Facts
L. C. BONFOY, Box A, VERNON, CONN.

**S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS
BLACK MINORCAS**

For the best that money can buy write

**KENMORE POULTRY FARM,
Maxey Lane & Galatin Pike, Nashville, Tenn.**

Special Bargain Sale Our entire flock of prize-winning S. C. White Orpington breeders for sale at bargain prices. Incubator Eggs balance of season \$6 per 100. Send for mating list.

H. WILSON FROST, FREDONIA, N. Y.

IDEAL HOVER Neat, Handy, Safe, Durable
Just set on the floor anywhere, light the lamp and in 20 minutes you have as good a chick Mother as money can buy. See our illustrated circular; we can interest you. Don't fail to mention this paper.
Duplex Incubator Co., Tremont City, Ohio



ONLYA FARM WHITE WYANDOTTES

We now have for sale about 100 hens and 25 cockerels and cock birds. We have priced these birds at from \$2.50 up to \$5.00 apiece, at which prices they are big bargains, all of them we have used in our matings the past season and anyone contemplating buying high-class breeding stock at bargain prices will miss a great chance if they overlook this sale. All birds sent on approval.

CHAS. STAAFF, Mgr., FLORHAM PARK, N. J.

Eggs from Prize Winning "Tobasco Reds" at Bargain Prices

Old Acres is the acknowledged headquarters for the finest Single Comb Rhode Island Red males. Our record at Madison Square Garden and Boston Shows for the last three years proves it. To introduce our "Tobasco" Reds to you we offer the following bargains:

Eggs from Pens 1 to 7 at \$15.00 per setting. Eggs from Pens 8 to 13 at \$10.00 per setting. These pens are all headed by Madison Square Garden and Boston winners. Eggs from Pens 14 to 17 at \$3.00 per setting. These are carefully mated pens, all related to our prize winners. Eggs from Pens 18 and 19 are \$2.00 per setting, \$7.50 per 100. These are high-class Utility Matings, dark red and heavy layers. This is an unusual opportunity, do not miss it.

OLD ACRES,

Wm. C. Stephens, Mgr.,

FOXBORO, MASS.

judges to do their work without being hampered by crowds.

In the center of the building an attractive pond will be placed in which a large display of wild fowl and rare birds will be exhibited by G. D. Tilley of Darien, Conn. In the past Mr. Tilley has arranged some beautiful displays, and that he will provide the state fair display is sufficient assurance that it will be first class.

Out-door houses and yards will be arranged for the display of turkeys, ducks and geese. These will be built of concrete with iron posts and heavy wire and will be a big improvement over showing these classes in the poultry-building.

A room will be provided so that specialty clubs and poultry organizations can hold their meetings during the fair. It will also provide a place where lectures and talks on poultry can be given.

Mr. Manning announces that for the first time a special advanced premium list will be issued by the poultry department. This is now ready for mailing and can be procured by writing the State Fair Commission, Syracuse, N. Y., or W. H. Manning, Saratoga, N. Y. The premium list will provide for a number of new classes, also pens for turkeys, ducks and geese. Prizes will be awarded for egg displays. In addition to the liberal regular premiums \$500 in cash will be offered for best displays. The list of the display prizes will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Poultrymen of the twin cities of Johnstown and Gloversville, N. Y., have organized the Glove Cities Fanciers' Club and elected the following officers: President, Sidney Lingenfelter, Johnstown, N. Y.; Treasurer, David Stewart, Gloversville, N. Y.; Secretary, B. W. Mosher, Johnstown, N. Y. In addition to the above many well known poultrymen are members of the club.

A show will be held November 10-15 inclusive. Frank Sutliff of Johnstown, N. Y., will be Superintendent. Judges Jaquins, Stanton, Zimmer and Whitmyre will place the awards. Information regarding the show and premium lists can be obtained by addressing the Secretary, B. W. Mosher, who for the past ten years has been floor manager of the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show.

A FIRELESS BROODER

Edgar Briggs, Box 31, Pleasant Valley, N. Y., offers, during July, 50 Single Comb White Leghorn chicks and a fireless brooder for \$7. In addition to this a copy of his book, "Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved", will be given free with all orders. This is a grand opportunity to get a start in the poultry business and it is not yet too late to mature your birds before the severe weather sets in.

GIVE US A CHANCE

The manufacturers of "Oculum" have the fullest confidence in their remedy, in fact they have so much confidence that they are willing to prove its effectiveness by allowing you to be the judge. All they ask is the opportunity to place a bottle of it at your disposal and if it does not do all that they claim for it, it costs you nothing. If it fills their guarantee, you are to

pay for the remedy after giving it a thirty day trial.

They claim it will cure serious cases of roup, white diarrhoea, black head, canker and gapes and that it will put your flock in the pink of condition and keep it so. Turn to their offer on page 781 and send for your free bottle today.

THOS. PEER, CALDWELL, N. Y.

Thos. Peer of Caldwell, N. J., writes that he has had a very successful hatching season and has a large number of promising S. C. Buff and Duckwing Leghorns for sale. Mr. Peer is widely experienced as breeder and exhibitor of Buff Leghorns and has been a successful exhibitor at Madison Square Garden for the past twelve to fifteen years. He has been breeding Silver Duckwing Leghorns for a long time and has built up a fine trade in this variety. As Secretary and Treasurer of the National S. C. Buff Leghorn Club, Mr. Peer has been doing splendid work and has the full confidence of the membership.

PEN-Y-BRYN FARM

Pen-Y-Bryn Farm, Box W-36, Ambler, Pa., are offering ten week old S. C. White Leghorn pullets and twelve weeks' old cockerels at one dollar each, and have 3,000 ready for immediate shipment. Seldom is such an opportunity offered, as these birds are past the critical stage and with ordinary care will be producing in September. They also have 1,200 breeding S. C. White Leghorns and Pekin Ducks for sale.

Locate their advertisement by referring to the index, and order direct as at the prices offered the stock will not last long.

"GOLDEN GLOW" BUFF WYANDOTTES

Three splendid cock birds are offered for sale by Theo. S. Hewke, Middletown, N. Y., originator of the celebrated "Golden Glow" strain Buff Wyandottes. Mr. Hewke's grand achievement of winning five firsts at the last Palace show should be sufficient evidence as to the quality of his stock. If you desire a good male, write him for prices.

Don't Fail To Show Your Birds and Pet Stock at Greater New York Fair and Exposition Shows, Empire City Park, New York, August, 1913

POULTRY SHOW, August 4-9,
PIGEON SHOW, August 11-16,
BANTAM SHOW, August 18-23,
PET STOCK SHOW, August 25-30,

Entries Close July 20th
Entries Close July 27th
Entries Close August 5th
Entries Close August 12th

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THE AMERICAN DOMINIQUE

By F. T. Weatherill

I have now and then read in the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD articles on American Dominiques. I read and reread these articles with a great deal of interest as I have always been an admirer of this most beautiful and valuable variety. While reading these articles sometimes, I was just amused, then again I was disgusted and sometimes right down mad. I have several times taken the Standard and read over the descriptions and the standard requirements and have read about the so-called or pretended improvements which have been made on the breed, then I got madder still and am still mad and can not keep still.

Now I presume the American Dominique breeders who may chance to read this will ask what has ruffled up his fur or what has got into him or some other such question. Well it is just this: the true old American Dominique has been very nearly spoiled by the foolish notions of different breeders and I am not sure but that the A. P. A. has had a hand in the job. I would not go so far as to say that there is not a true American Dominique on earth today, but I will venture to say that there are but few breeders that have them, and if these breeders could look at the flocks of American Dominiques that were owned and bred in all their purity by George Sanderson of Amsterdam, and Daniel D. Hubbs of Elnors, and myself, thirty years ago, I will wager that they would be disgusted an dmad too.

I have attended a good many shows and fairs in years past, and I have not in the last fifteen years seen a bird that was entered as an American Dominique that judging by their shape and color as compared with the true old stock, that was worthy of the name given them, and I doubt if there was more than one drop of the old stock blood in them and the rest was Plymouth Rock, and but for their rose comb they would have passed for that variety. Now the American Dominique is altogether a different shaped bird from the Plymouth Rock, which perhaps is more noticeable in the cock birds, the American Dominique cock having a fuller, rounder breast, a little shorter leg, a large flowing hackle and saddle and full tail with long and well arched sickle feathers, good sized head with large rose comb, and in general make-up is an altogether different looking bird from the Plymouth Rock cock. The hens are smaller in size, with their bluish bars, rose comb, a pronounced difference in their carriage and general appearance from the Rocks, and to my notion the true American Dominique is a handsomer bird than the Plymouth Rock ever was (now smile).

There is another very interesting thing about the old thoroughbred Dominique and that is their laying qualities. I have had the Leghorns, Minorcas, Plymouth Rocks, Brahmas, Cochins, Games and several other varieties of fowls, but none of them would roll out more eggs than my old Dominique (now you Leghorn men you smile), and when I came to eat one of them for my Thanksgiving dinner, I had something as good as the best. I would like to see the cut of a true American Dominique in the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD and also a cut furnished by any breeder

of the birds he has in his yards and see how they compare, which I think would give us all a chance to smile.

DON'T LOSE THE BLUE RIBBON

This is the way the American Foundry and Mfg. Co., Frederick, Md., call attention to their poultry appliances in this issue of A. P. W. This firm manufactures a line of cast iron feeding troughs and drinking fountains that are designed to meet the needs of the practical poultry raiser who desires a substantial article that is convenient, easy to fill and sanitary, and we are advised by those who have examined these every day needs that they are all of the above. Full particulars and prices may be had by addressing as above.

FREIGHT PAID

No matter where you live the Globe Elevator Co., 97 Kentucky St., Buffalo, N. Y., are prepared to quote you rock bottom prices on their feeds (and they have one for every requirement), delivered free to your local railroad station.

This is according to their announcement on page 757, and it is an offer well worth looking into. Blue Ribbon Feeds, as their output is called, is a quality line as only the best grains and mill stuffs are used in their composition. White them today for prices.

MID-SUMMER SALE

Buff Orpington fanciers should turn to the advertising of A. E. Martz, Buff Orpington Specialist, Box E, Arcadia, Ind. Mr. Martz announces that he will dispose of 75 per cent of this season's breeders, and offers them in pairs, trios, pens or breeding yards of one male and six females. These birds will be mated in the correct blood lines and every specimen will be from his trapped pedigree strain. Every bird is guaranteed and if not found satisfactory may be returned and money will be refunded. If interested write today, addressing as above.

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Wyandotte Specialist,

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Prize stock or utility eggs for sale after February 1st, 1913. 90 per cent. fertility guaranteed. For booklet and prices address

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Send for our Annual Sale List and our special "Shower List" for the one month.

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Runner Ducks. Hackney and Shetland Ponies.

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C. H. Ziegenfuss, Mgr.

EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENT

J. H. DREVENSTEDT
—STANDARD EDITOR—

"New York opens the Poultry Show season", is the way John A. Murkin advertises the poultry show to be held at the Greater New York Fair, August 4th to 9th. To judge by several reports received, Supt. Murkin will pull off not only a big poultry show in little old New York the first week in August, but follow it up with pigeon, Bantam and pet stock shows the succeeding three weeks. That the Empire City Park transformed into a great fair ground with handsome buildings erected for the exhibits of all kinds will prove beneficial to live stock breeders, can be taken for granted, as the tremendous suburban population of Greater New York will make this an annual event of as great or greater importance than the famous Canadian National Exhibition, held in Toronto, Canada, each year. Poultry breeders begin to realize that more earlier shows are necessary to encourage the wider dissemination of Standard-bred fowl and at the same time lengthen their busy season.

—O—

President Hicks has called on the members of the Standard Revision Committee to meet at the Washington Hotel, Indianapolis, Indiana, at nine o'clock Monday, July 7th, and continuing to meet as many days as the committee may deem advisable. A special meeting will be held at Atlantic City just before the annual meeting of the A. P. A. for the purpose of hearing further propositions for changes from breeders and specialty clubs to be made in the text and illustrations of the present American Standard of Perfection. Arrangements have been made to take care of specimens of certain varieties that may be sent to the Revision Committee meeting with the Buschmann-Pierce Red Farms at Carmel, Ind., Mr. W. C. Pierce having kindly offered to look after the comfort of the birds.

—O—

The Standard Revision Committee for 1915 has been divided into sub-committees as follows:

Plymouth Rocks and Dominiques—W. S. Russell, A. C. Smith and E. C. Branch.
Wyandottes—J. H. Drevenstedt, W. C. Pierce and W. S. Russell.
Hamburgs—R. Oke, F. J. Marshall and W. S. Russell.
Rhode Island Reds, Buckeyes, Javas—W. C. Pierce, R. V. Hicks and E. C. Branch.

Houdans, Creve Coeurs, La Fleche—W. C. Pierce, A. C. Smith, W. S. Russell.

Brahmas—F. J. Marshall, R. Oke, E. C. Branch.

Cochins—W. S. Russell, F. J. Marshall, E. C. Branch and R. Oke.

Cornish, Malays, Sumatras—W. S. Russell, F. J. Marshall, E. C. Branch.

Langshans—J. H. Drevenstedt, R. V. Hicks and A. C. Smith.

Silkie, Sultans, Frizzles—J. H. Drevenstedt, R. Oke and W. C. Pierce.

Leghorns—A. C. Smith, W. C. Pierce and R. V. Hicks.

Turkeys—E. C. Branch, W. C. Pierce and F. J. Marshall.

Minorcas—E. C. Branch, F. J. Marshall and R. Oke.

Waterfowl—E. C. Branch, F. J. Marshall and W. S. Russell.

Spanish, Andalusians, Anconas—R.

tees were appointed at the last annual meeting of the A. P. A. held at Nashville, Tenn., and will have charge of revising the present Standard from cover to cover. In order to do this job thoroughly they must have the moral support of all intelligent breeders of standard-bred poultry in the United States and Canada, or in other words every good fancier and breeder of poultry who has a kick coming should do the kicking now. The members of the Revision Committee are human, so are not infallible and may make mistakes. In order to reduce the latter to a minimum, all earnest poultrymen should lend a helping hand by offering suggestions for changes to the committee. From a multitude of counsel, much wisdom can be extracted, and it must be re-

membered that the completed work of the Revision Committee is subject to the approval of the members present at the annual meeting of the A. P. A., consequently the stronger the committee is fortified with authoritative endorsements by experienced breeders, the greater the chances that the Standard will prove acceptable to the rank and file of American poultrymen.

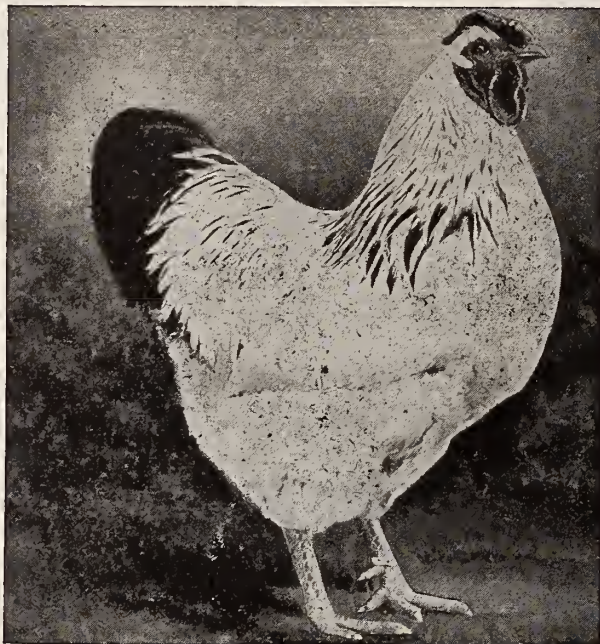
We are glad to state that several specialty clubs have decided on Standards for their varieties and submitted them for acceptance to the Revision Committee. This lightens the labors of the members of the latter considerably and at the same time assisting materially in formulating a Standard that should prove satisfactory to the club members and others interested in the different varieties.

The day has past and gone forever when one or a few individuals can dictate what the Standard shall be. Faddists who in the past produced fashionable strains of their own, regardless of cer-

tain standard shape requirements, will no doubt be active in having changes made to suit the type they breed, and here will arise the greatest difficulty that confronts the Revision Committee and the American Poultry Association. What is needed is a Standard for each breed and variety that can be universally respected and enforced.

—O—

Of the general laws and rules that govern the judging of Standard fowl, we believe those referring to color disqualifications need the most com-



KENNETH III.

The Columbian Wyandotte male shown above is a line bred descendant of Madison Square Garden winners, and is one of the best males produced to date. In type and markings he closely approaches the ideal. Bred and owned by Levi A. Ayres, Granville, N. Y.

Oke, E. C. Branch and F. J. Marshall.

Games, Game Bantams and Other Bantams—J. H. Drevenstedt, A. C. Smith, R. Oke.

Glossary of Technical Terms—R. V. Hicks, A. C. Smith, J. H. Drevenstedt.

Orpingtons, Dorkings and Red Caps—R. Oke, J. H. Drevenstedt, W. C. Pierce.

Instructions to Judges, Cuts for Defects—W. C. Pierce, W. S. Russell, A. C. Smith.

Campines and Buttercups—J. H. Drevenstedt, R. Oke.

The members of the above commit-

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Low's "Ideal" Dark Cornish are winners and will win for you. Exhibition and Utility stock, old and young. 300 youngsters to select your winners from. Write your wants.

CATONSVILLE, MD.

plete revision—we almost said "ex-cision". Personally we should favor the abolition of the color disqualifications from the American Standard of Perfection and handicap all foreign color found in the plumage and lobes of the different varieties simply as defects.

In looking over the present Standard we find some varieties harshly and others leniently treated in the matter of color disqualifications, in fact, there is little or no consistency displayed in formulating rules that disqualify specimens in the different breeds and varieties. For example, examine the color disqualification imposed on the Plymouth Rock breed. Positive white in ear-lobes will disqualify the finest Barred, White, Buff, Partridge, Columbian or Silver Pencilled Plymouth Rock that ever lived. A pin-head speck of enamel white debars a crackerjack Plymouth Rock from winning a prize, yet it takes more than one-quarter of positive enamel white in the ear-lobes to disqualify a Wyandotte. Is this consistent? Would it not be better to handicap both the Rocks and Dottes from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 points for white in lobes, according to the amount found there, and abolish the arbitrary disqualification entirely? A first class showman can remove a small speck of white from the lobes, but this is faking, pure and simple. Why does the American Poultry Association frown on fakers and at the same time enact laws that compel faking? Good laws can be enforced; poor ones will be evaded whenever convenient or possible. In the English Poultry Club Standard, white in lobes is considered as a defect only.

Regarding Barred Rocks we find that red in any part of the plumage, two or more solid black primaries, secondaries or main tail feathers disqualify the specimen possessing any or all of these. The English Poultry Club Standard classifies black, red or white feathers in Barred Rocks as defects only. We once saw one of the

finest Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels ever exhibited at a Madison Square Garden show disqualified because the judge found a very small



RED CHIEF.

The above Rose Comb Rhode Island Red cock was awarded second prize at Boston, 1912. He is one of the productions of F. W. C. Almy, owner of Red Feather Farm, Tiverton Four Corners, R. I. Mr. Almy never fails to win his share of the honors and he usually chooses the shows where competition is keenest.

red feather in the back of the bird. This feather was not visible on the surface, yet the star of the class was thrown out, because his owner failed to find the little red feather and remove it. A ranker injustice to the breed could not have been perpetrated than this senseless rule, which gives the judge the power to throw out the best bird of the class for a trivial defect. That happened nearly twenty years ago, yet we have the same arbitrary color disqualifications in the Barred Rock Standard today. Fortunately no color disqualifications are

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Poultry Dept., EAGLE BAY FARM, SILVER CREEK, N. Y.
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Breeders now for sale, very reasonable.

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Engagements Booked Now For
Fall Fairs and Winter Poultry Shows all classes.
Legalized Expert Poultry Judge.
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Originator of Buff Brahmas.

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100 Hatching Eggs
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8-weeks-old chicks, between July 1 and Sept. 1, 65c "as they run" or \$1.00 for all pullets, a saving of one-third. For prices on greater or smaller quantities, write today. Buy Pittsfield stock and have layers next winter. Pittsfield stock is famous for early development, sound health and strong vitality. All purchases eligible to our \$225 prize contest. Write for complete summer price list.

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We are offering during July will interest you I know

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what more could you want in the way of bargains in

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the most beautiful and profitable fowl bred.

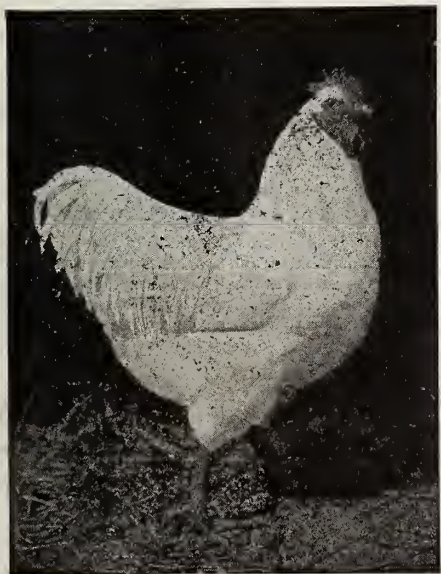
Baby Chicks From Sale Stock Eggs { \$15.00 per 100
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75 cents each
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Eggs for Hatching From Our Select Matings, \$5.00 per 15
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always interests every one in the market for poultry. Send for a copy it is free. Better Bargains than ever before.

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strangling the Buff, Columbian or Silver Penciled Rocks, but the White Rocks that have little red, buff or positive black in any part of the plumage "get the hook", no matter how good they may be in shape and color.

In Partridge Rocks, positive white extending into the tail feathers of cockerels is the only color disqualification given. In the plumage of the Wyandotte varieties, no color disqualifications are given except for the white and these are subject to the same disqualifications as given for White Rocks. In the English Poultry Club Standard for White Wyandottes—"feathers other than white" constitute a defect only. We see no reason why a similar rule for white varieties can not be made to govern the judging in this country. It rests with the American Poultry Association to remove those color disqualification inconsistencies in the Standard and the sooner it is done the better it will be for the breeds and the breeders.

—o—

Score cards in the East are a thing of the past and a very long past at that. In the West the larger shows have long ceased to use the score card, but evidently there are still a few of the smaller shows that must have the birds "judged by points" and evidently the same abuses that led to the extinction of the score card system of judging in this country will lead to its abolition in the few smaller cities where it still holds the fort. Too high scores is what did the trick in the past, and judging by what Editor Nourse in the Poultry Herald, recently remarked, "History will repeat itself and several judges will be out of their jobs." Mr. Nourse sizes up the situation most effectively as follows:

"During this show season some of the evils of score card judging have been done away with by the increased number of exhibitions judged by comparison. A majority of the small shows, however, still adhere to the score card and afford the high-scoring fiend a profitable field. The score card properly handled can do no particular harm, but what we have seen of its use this season proves conclusively that it is not always handled in that way. For example, we have seen a Rhode Island Red, which ought to score about 92, at the outside, given a score of 95. We have seen a White Rock, without particularly good shape and with only fair color given a score of 95½, and we have seen whole shows scored from one to three points too high, on the average.

"This, and previous experience, proves that we have two classes of judges; those who apply the standard to the best of their ability, and try to make their score cards show, as closely as may be, the actual value of the specimen in terms of standard points, and another class that seeks to please exhibitors by making a card which does not represent the value of the bird. In other words, the second class

panders abjectly to popular favor. Judges belonging to the first class are a credit and a help to the industry; those belonging to the second class do more harm in a season than can be repaired in half a decade."

We might add that the breeder who advertises such inflated scores in order to dispose of his stock and eggs, is in the same class with the judge who did the scoring. Unfortunately the amateurs or novices—and they are legion—are the ones that grab at this sucker bait with avidity; the experienced poultry fancier never did and never will buy fowls by a score card even if the latter will foot up as high as 99 points. That intelligent and prominent breeders of poultry at this late day should resort to the worn-out old high score trick in order to sell stock and eggs to the uninitiated buyer seems incredible, but it is a fact nevertheless.

—o—

The ethics that govern the trade in standard-bred poultry have advanced to such a degree that the shipper of stock and eggs must deliver the goods to the receiver on the other end of the line or something is likely to drop. The increase in number and improvement of our poultry shows have educated the buying public so that wise breeders and dealers in poultry will as a rule, return value for value received.

This question "twixt buyer and seller", was the subject of an excellent article written by Alfred D. Robinson, which appeared in the February num-

ber of Pacific Poultrycraft. Mr. Robinson is a noted stockman in California, who has taken up the breeding of Barred Plymouth Rocks for study and pleasure principally, so that the commercial side of his business is a secondary consideration. Mr. Robinson in this article pertinently remarks:

"To every thinking fancier, one of

Hill Crest Farm's S. C. Buff Leghorns
N. E. Champions. Eggs Half-Price
Fine breeding stock at half price to make room.
Hill Crest Farm, Box 86, North Gorham, Me.

EAKIN'S WHITE WYANDOTTES
are always in the winnings, a good recommendation.

F. M. EAKIN, BUCYRUS, OHIO

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**YAMA BARRED
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We are prepared to supply
the best of both varieties
for the early fall shows.

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Satisfaction Guaranteed

Terwilliger's R. C. Black Minorcas after 18 years of careful breeding for egg producers. Have again in 1912 as in 1911—proven their claim of equal to the best by making 5 shows winning 21 firsts, out of a possible 23, and every 2nd and 3rd covered including Palace Show where they won every place covered by them. Cocks and Cockerels for sale and hatching eggs in season. Mating List on request.
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R. C. Buff Leghorns-Turner's Golden Rod Strain

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E. J. Turner, Springvale, Maine

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3,000 Pullets, 10 weeks old, \$1.00; Cockerels, 12 weeks old, \$1.00.

Order direct from this ad. as they will not last long at the above prices

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the main troubles lies in the absence of any standard of value in fancy poultry beyond the individual estimate of seller and buyer and when this weakness is aggravated by an easy conscience on the part of the seller, ill feeling must follow sooner or later. The novice class is the buying class; from its nature it must rely on the seller when making a purchase, and because it has had so many gold bricks sold to it, it is for a time, a little shy. The enormous strides made by the poultry industry in the last few years, its exploitation by the government and its adoption by regular business interests, are most helpful signs for the elimination of the dishonest element, and this result is earnestly desired by every true fancier; but it does and always will largely rest with the individual as to whether he sells honestly or not. It would be natural to ask what is meant by selling honestly and easy to answer: The pricing of birds at what they would be worth to the seller if he were a buyer."

In another paragraph Mr. Robinson adds the following leaf from his own book of experience:

"A contributing evil and often an unintentional one, to this selling of inferior birds at superior prices is the failure to cull for the butcher as closely as advisable. California went through its period, and the writer among the rest, when in breeding horses a pedigree was nine-tenths of the animal; and he can still remember one of his paddocks filled with skates sired by a horse that was closely related to every noted individual, but himself had a parrot mouth and enough other disabilities to have made it a crime to breed him."

If old time fanciers of Silver Wyandottes hark back to the introductory stage of the breed, when everything and any old thing that faintly resembled a Silver Wyandotte was sold at high figures to the unsuspecting and ignorant buyers, they will appreciate Mr. Robinson's remarks about the failure to cull for the butcher as closely as advisable. Very few butchers ever received any Silver Wyandotte culls while the boom was on in the eighties of the last century, and we do not know whether the Binghamton, N. Y., butchers ever saw Silver Wyandottes during that period, as the Parlor City was the distributing point for a Silver Wyandotte dealer in that city.

In summing up, Mr. Robinson arrives at the following conclusions:

"Two sides belong to every question, and the buyer is as often to blame as the seller if a deal is unsatisfactory. In the first place he generally is ignorant of what he really wants and

will not be advised. Then he expects to buy first-class birds at a slight advance on meat prices. He is ignorant of the fact that, because of the small percentage of birds good enough for breeders and the infinitely smaller percentage of those good enough for 'showers', it costs many times the market price of poultry to raise this percentage. The novice frequently writes: 'I don't want to pay for fine birds, I just want some good stock.' He really means, 'I want good birds but don't want to pay what they are worth'. Supposing the novice buys birds on the 'satisfaction guaranteed' or approval method; it is just as possible that he will be satisfied when he ought to grumble as grumble when he gets his money's worth. How does he know? He must rely on the honesty of the man who knows, and no form of trade and barter demands a greater degree of individual honesty than the chicken business".

The last sentence should be copied, printed and pasted in the hat of every poultryman.

—o—

The Westchester Fanciers' Club will open the winter show season in the vicinity of New York, November 19th, at the Armory, Yonkers, N. Y., the exhibition to continue until the night of the 22nd. The past shows held by this progressive organization have been conducted on a very high plane and have always proved successful financially and otherwise. Thanks to the excellent management of its officers

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and the loyal support of the members who are not only true fanciers, but good business men as well. Earlier and more shows of the Yonker's brand is what the American poultry fancy needs.

D. O. Lively, chief of the live stock department of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, has appointed a large commission of poultry experts from all parts of the world to act in an advisory capacity in their particular branch of the live stock exhibits at the exposition. The appointments have been approved by the president of the exposition and Capt. Asher Car-

men working and planning to make the San Francisco World's Fair of 1915 the mecca of the greatest gathering of poultry fanciers and standard bred poultry the world has ever seen. It is up to the members of the advisory board in each state to bring out representative exhibits at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The ball has started rolling in Ohio and New York states with a fair chance of securing state aid for poultry exhibi-

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ter Baker, director of exhibits. The committee of foreign exports is as follows: D. Truebenbach, editor of Gefuegel Welt, Chemnitz, Germany; J. Pederson Bjerregaard, editor Danish Poultry Standard, Copenhagen, Denmark; M. Van Gelder. Chateau Zeecrable, Brussels, Belgium; Consultant H. B. Beaufort, Ardebote-Hooslem Holland; Alredo Vitala, Naples, Italy; Lieutenant-Colonel Thanes, Christiana, Norway; Consultant W. S. Jostedt, Smedt, Sweden; Dr. Lotsel and Pierre A. Pichot, Paris, France. Three poultry experts from each state in the country have been appointed on the advisory board, the Dominion of Canada also getting three by appointment. This will make a formidable array of poultry-

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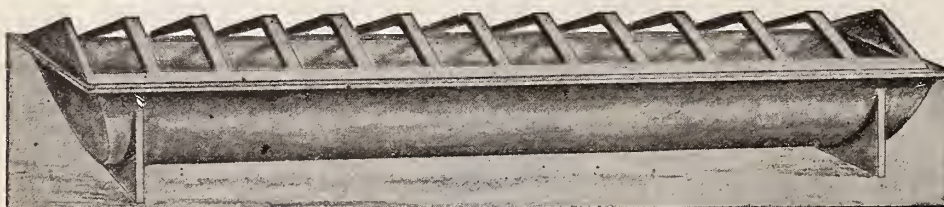
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tors who intend shipping birds to San Francisco in 1915.

Chief D. O. Lively in his latest bulletin makes the statement that at least 12,000 birds will be displayed at San Francisco in 1915. He also announces



R. C. R. I. RED MALE

Illustrated above is "Red Champion", the first prize R. C. Rhode Island Red cock at Boston, 1912. This bird is the product of Red Feather Farms, Tiverton Four Corners, R. I. F. W. C. Almy, owner of this noted farm, is one of the most successful breeders of this popular variety in the world.

the fact of English exhibitors having already made application for space. Further announcements in Mr. Lively's bulletin are:

"The International American Dominique Club with headquarters in Maine, is the first to offer supplemental premiums for poultry at San Francisco.

"The Red Breeders' Club of the world announces that it will offer silver cups to be competed for by members during the Exposition. A like action in the matter of cash prizes and cups will doubtless be taken by most of the poultry specialty clubs in the United States.

"The American Light Brahma Club has signified its intention of offering specials.

"The American Rose Comb Leghorn Club offers \$25 in special premiums with the intention of raising that amount to \$100.

"The Crested Fowl Breeders' Association of America, offers a silver cup and a number of special prize ribbons in the crested fowl classes."

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From a letter recently received from F. G. Cook, Supt. of Grove Hill Poultry Farm, we take pleasure in quoting the following timely paragraph:

"Wish to take a little exception on the article discussing change of Barred Rock Standard. Have no doubt in the West that you find many of the

breeders, especially the farmer breeders, have turned from the Barred Rocks to some of the other varieties, particularly the Reds, but am pleased to state that it has been forcibly drawn to my notice and I think I have been in a good position to know, that many of the smaller breeders and keepers of ordinary flocks in New England are again taking up the Barred Rocks. Never before in the history of Grove Hill have we had the demand for stock that we have this year. This not only refers to high class exhibition specimens, but to ordinary utility birds. Without doubt we could have sold 200 more medium cheap utility cockerels could we have pushed them to maturity early in the season."

We believe Mr. Cook's exception to be well taken, and it certainly will be gratifying to all Barred Plymouth Rock fanciers to learn that this good old American variety is "coming back" and regarding its former popularity in the East, where it originated. The discussion started in AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD on the Barred Rock Standard is evidently bearing good fruit, as we have received letters from old breeders giving their views on the important subject and a number of these letters are published on another page of this issue.

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HACKLE FEATHERS DESTROYED BY FEATHER LICE

Q. I have a Rhode Island Red cockerel that will be one year old in June, a big, vigorous fellow in the pink of condition. At each side of his hackle, the feathers seem to be going away and they look as if something was destroying the web, but the quill is not affected. I inclose a few of the infected feathers for your inspection. The cockerel is mated with six hens and I have watched the latter for four or five hours to see if they pick or pull his feathers, but so far have not discovered any signs of this. I feed Park and Pollard's dry mash, oats and wheat in the morning, whole corn at night; oyster shells, charcoal and grit are before them all the time. The birds also have free range. E. C., Vermont.

A. The hackle feathers are infested with long-bodied lice which destroys the web of the feather. Dusting with insect powder will do no good, but a creosote ointment applied on the feathers will destroy the pests.

SHAPE OF ORPINGTONS

Q. In the more recent English poultry publications, Orpingtons are illustrated that look more like Cochins than our American type of the breed. The feathering is rather loose around the thighs and the shanks are very short. Will this tendency to breed heavy, low bodied Orpingtons influence the revised Standard for Orpingtons in this country?

A. We hope not, although breeders on this side of the Atlantic have gradually been drifting toward a Standard that will call for a much heavier looking and more loose feathered Orpington, than the one recognized as Standard in shape today. The original Orpington was a cobby built large bird with fairly close fitting plumage and as such became popular both as a fanciers and utilitarian fowl. To depart from this useful type is a mistake in our opinion.

BLACK LEGHORNS

Q. As the White Leghorn seems to be the most popular egg laying fowl in America today, I would like to know whether the Black Leghorn will lay and do as well as the White variety, as I would prefer it on account of the smoke and dirt in my locality. Have they yellow shanks and feet, as that is an important asset of a Leghorn if the cockerels are to be marketed? R. D., Pennsylvania.

A. We firmly believe that the Black Leghorn will do equally well as a layer and can be bred and raised about as easily as the White variety. In the locality you reside, we think it would be preferable. The Modern Black Leghorn is bred with yellow

shanks and feet which is an improvement over the black or dusky yellow shanks found on American Black Leghorns several years ago.

LA BRESSE FOWLS

Q. A friend of mine who has traveled abroad claims that the La Bresse fowls of France are valued most highly in that country as superior laying and table poultry. Never having seen anything in American poultry publications regarding them, I would ask whether they are recognized as a Standard breed in England and America? J. F., Ohio.

A. The La Bresse is just now attracting the attention of English fanciers, but whether they will ever become popular in England and in this country is problematical. Perhaps the most reliable information given on the La Bresse fowls is that given by C. E. J. Walkey, Hon. Sec. of the

British Association of Poultry Instructors' in a recent issue of the "Poultry World", England. Mr. Walkey is authority for the following:

"Some few years when La Bresse first came over to us—and why they



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BLACK SPANISH Madison Square Garden, 1910, 1911, 1912-13, clean sweep; Boston, 1913, all first prizes; Garden Show, 1894, three firsts, two seconds. Hundreds of first prizes throughout the world during past 29 years. No more eggs or birds for sale this season.

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did not come long ago is a mystery, for it is an old breed and well tried in France—a standard was made in some measure according to English notions. This was, in my opinion, a



WHITE ORPINGTON MALE

The idea that the Southern breeders have to look to their Northern brothers for high class stock is being rapidly dissipated and we have to acknowledge that the breeders of the South are producing their share of the good ones. Garvey McKee, Watertown, Tenn., is contributing his share of the prize winners, one of which is illustrated above.

dire mistake, there being already a French standard set by the parent La Bresse Club of France and signed by its president.

"We, in England, should most surely abide by the French standard, whatever our own ideas may be, because to do this is good manners and we have always prided ourselves upon good breeding. To endeavor to make an already well established Continental breed of fowls on lines of our own, even before it has become acclimated, is on a par with France importing a few specimens of English thoroughbreds or Shorthorns, breeding them to an entirely different type or color, yet calling them still English horses or cattle. Yet the English Fancy has introduced the red lobe for White La Bresse, when the original standard distinctly states that the lobe in both white and grey varieties shall be 'white speckled with red'.

"What is more, I am much inclined to think that the La Bresse are too good for exhibition work and that they ought to first win their spurs in this country for their undoubtedly great utility qualities. Though small according to Heatfield ideas, they are superb table fowls, the flesh of great excellence, and the depth of breast meat extraordinary; moreover they lay a fine egg and a large number of them in the winter months, i. e., from early in October onwards until quite late in the summer. True, the egg is white, or somewhat slightly tinted, but there are still a vast number of people who prefer a large white to an under-sized brown egg and even a few who think the flavor of the white to be preferred to that of the brown one.

"They require, however, far less food in every day life, once they reach the adult stage than ordinary fowls—for they fatten very easily and if overfed will be of no use for laying—yet they do wonderfully well upon the dry mash system when food is always before them, should they need it. From fifteen months personal experience with this feeding system, I am convinced it is a useful and economic introduction.

"La Bresse, however, will not do

everywhere, nor under wrong conditions. They have the merit of caring nothing for weather nor heaviness of land; indeed they do particularly well upon cold clay, but they are essentially a freedom loving bird and are unlikely therefore to be of much use in backyard runs; they need a very great deal of greed food and fly like pheasants.

"The late Mr. Harrison Weir, in his book published just before his death, said that the reason wild birds carry so great a depth of flesh well forward on the breast is that by constantly using their wings the forepart of the bird is better developed than in the case of domestic fowl. If this, indeed, be so, the wonderful development of La Bresse is accounted for. Most certainly they are exceedingly active and use their wings more than any other breed of fowl I am acquainted with, and the cut of meat upon the breast is out of all reason to their size and weight reckoned by, shall we say, the modern Minorca or the Wyandotte.

"To the farmer, the poultry-farmer whose birds run free, the lady or gentleman fond of birds with parkland to run them on, the small holder who needs his birds to find their own

living to a large extent and keep out of the way of foxes and vermin generally, his neighbor's cat in particular, let me commend La Bresse; the Whites, if both eggs and fair sized table fowl be necessary; the Blacks, if beauty and eggs come first. The latter, however, are uncommonly good to eat, as well as being rather better and more consistent layers than the former, the White, and so long as I can afford to live in the country will be good enough for me."

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from Crooks' Quality S. C. Reds. Prize record stock, 32 regular prizes past season. Eggs now \$1, \$1.50, \$2.50 per 15. Mating List Free. Sumner G. Crooks, Box W, Lorain, Ohio

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placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or 6 sent by express prepaid for \$1.

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125 Egg Incubator \$10 and Brooder BOTH FOR \$10

If ordered together.

Freight paid east of Rockies. Hot water, copper tanks, double walls, double glass doors. Free catalog describes them. Send for it today.

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MERHEW'S BUFF LEGHORNS

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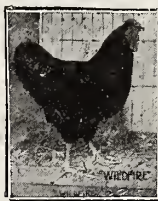
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Bargain Sale of Breeders Rhode Island Reds

We are now offering some great bargains in breeding stock at less than half-price. Here is a great opportunity to get some good stock at bargain prices. Eggs at one-half price the rest of the season; send for free mating list.

We will have young stock ready to win for you at the fall fairs. Our beautiful Catalog of 64 pages, printed in three colors, contains much valuable information. Send for 20 cents in cash or stamps.

Sincerely Yours,

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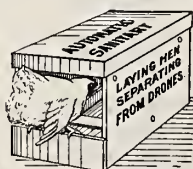
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Automatic Sanitary Trapnest Co.,

Duluth, Minn.

JUDGING AMERICAN BREEDS —RHODE ISLAND REDS

By J. H. Drevenstedt

[Continued from page 731]

shows. It may have defective wings, and a tail with much red in it, but if it is red clear down on breast, back, neck and body fluff, will win over a bird that is a little off color in the red sections, no matter how good in shape that bird may be."

Mr. Purvis writes from ripe experience gained by breeding and judging Rhode Island Reds, and few breeders will disagree with his conclusions, especially with the last paragraph, which places evenness of surface color of paramount importance in judging Reds.

But the preceding paragraph in which Judge Purvis calls attention to the fact that so much insistence is placed on making Reds red to the skin and condemning birds that have smokiness or smuttiness in the undercolor, should be most carefully read by young breeders and still younger judges, because it sounds a warning note that must be heeded. The specimen that meets the Standard requirements in surface color in black tail and wing markings, stands out as a winner, provided it has good type and headpoints, even if it shows bluish-grey in the undercolor. Hidden defects of this kind are trivial in the eyes of the real fancier and even judges should be a fancier, or quit judging.

However, we do not wish to convey the impression that smutty undercolor is desirable, for most emphatically it is not! But what we are driving at is this: Do not magnify such a minor fault to such an extent as to debar a superior specimen from winning. Personally, we prefer the Reds with red undercolor and so does everybody else that admires them. That such clean undercolored birds can be mated and bred to reproduce sound colored progeny will hardly be disputed, although there are some old breeders of Reds who still believe the bluish-grey in the undercolor is necessary to hold the black color markings of the Reds.

But as the judge must award prizes on what he sees before him, and not on what the bird will produce, he can only follow the Standard requirements for color. Slate in the undercolor in Rhode Island Reds can be cut from ½ to 2 points in each section where found, if the score card is applied, but by comparison, he must balance the

all sound general excellence of the specimen having the slate or smut in the undercolor, most carefully when comparing it with a sound undercolor bird that sports several shades of red on surface.

First impressions in judging live stock are usually the best and nine times out of ten the bird with the fine surface color that fills the eye will win out regardless of what may be underneath.

COLOR OF THE MALE

The ideal Rhode Island Red male should possess a surface color that is one even shade of red from the head to the juncture of the back with the tail, on the wing-bows and wing coverts, with breast and body to match. In high class exhibition males, the color of the neck, hackle, back or saddle blends harmoniously, but there is apt to be a slight variation in the color of the wing-bows, the latter being a shade darker, the breast often corresponding in color to the latter. But this contrast is due more to the brighter luster of the feathers in the upper sections, so that

we should not discount this variation in shade too severely.

If we have a male with such an even surface color, and the greenish

IMPERIAL BUFF WYANDOTTES

"The Greatest Winter Layers"
Winners at Grand Central Palace, Philadelphia, Savannah, Ga., etc. Stock, Eggs, Baby Chicks. Write for list.
SUFFOLK FARMS, LAKE RONKONKOMA, N. Y.
Arthur H. Myers, Owner. Member American Buff Wyandotte Club.

HADDOCK'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

Hatching Eggs ½ regular price after June 1st
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RHODE ISLAND REDS.

The Famous S. & B. Strain
We breed all our winners. We can supply yours.
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THE EMPIRE STRAIN
ALWAYS WINS.
GEO. H. BURGOTT,
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Our baby chicks are the kind that live and eggs for hatching will produce that kind. We guarantee safe arrival of eggs and chicks. Send for mating list now.
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Eggs for Hatching from the Champions of the Buff Rock Club Meeting.
This is your chance to get something good.

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Our pens contain over 200 prize winners from this and last season's shows at Chicago, Baltimore, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Allentown, Augusta and Madison Square Garden. Write your wants or send for new catalogue with color plates and description of all pens.

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ALT'S REDUCTION IN S. C. RED EGG PRICES WILL INTEREST YOU After May 10th prices will be reduced as follows: Pen headed by International 1st cockerel at Buffalo, 1913, reduced from \$15.00 to \$10.00 per setting. Eggs from \$10.00 matings reduced to \$7.00, \$5.00 matings reduced to \$3.00. Order from this ad. Mating List sent on application.
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*Eggs Half Price For Balance of Season

Last year some of my best Campines were hatched in July and August.

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"SENSATION"

and RED PRINCE Strains of Rose and Single Comb Reds

Prove their superiority at America's leading shows. BOSTON, 1912, 1st and 2nd cock; 1st hen; 2nd pullet; 2nd pen, etc., etc. Also DISPLAY and \$50.00 CUP for best cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and pen. AT PROVIDENCE, 1912, won STATE CUP for fifth successive year, as well as 20 other prizes, including three firsts. AT NEW YORK, 1913, 1st cockerel, 1st pen, etc., etc. Also DISPLAY.

(We want it distinctly understood that WE WON DISPLAY in Rose Comb, and not Tompkins, although he still advertises that he won it.)

ALL EGGS now half price. BARGAINS in Cocks and Breeding Hens. THE GRANDEST BUNCH OF YOUNGSTERS we ever raised now coming on and fit to win at any show. Book orders at once for early Fall and Winter Shows. Send stamp for Mating and Price List.

RED FEATHER FARM, F. W. C. ALMY, Prop.,

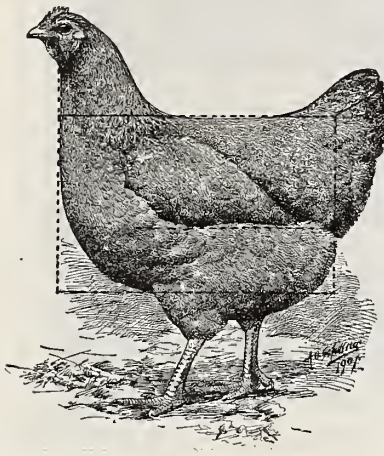
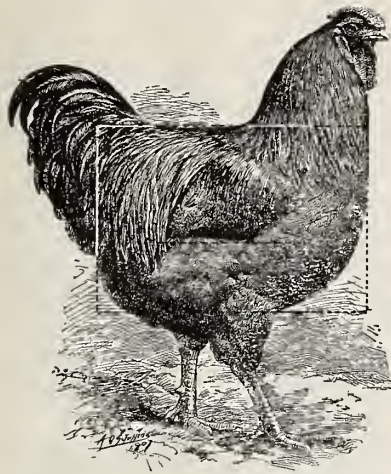
Box 22,

Tiverton Four Corners, R. I.

black tail markings and sound black secondary and primary markings to match, he stands ready to receive the blue ribbon provided no serious comb or shape defects appear.

It is the males, especially cocks,

reddish bay for the latter being characteristic of the breed. A pearl or daw colored eye is a very serious blemish and should receive no rating whatever. Shanks and toes should be deep yellow with a reddish tinge, the



IDEAL RHODE ISLAND RED SHAPE.

The above illustrations show the characteristic horizontal shaped bodies of the Rhode Island Red male and female, and form a most excellent guide for the judge and breeder to select the most typical specimens in the show room and in the flock at home.

that have light or buff colored necks and backs, mahogany wing-bows, black edged wing-bars and shaply breasts which must be severely discounted, no matter how nice they may be in shape, comb and size. Assuming that a specimen perfect in color is rated XXXX in each section, a light hackled and saddled dark winged and shafted specimen like the one described above, will be rated from X to XX only, where the black color markings of the tail and flight feathers lack sharpness, soundness and luster, rate from X to XX, as these black points are very important properties of a high class Rhode Island Red male and few if any males will deserve the full rating XXXX.

In using the comparison rate system mark a good bird X, a better one XX, an extra good one XXX, and the best one XXXX, when determining color valuations in each section; inferior specimens can be eliminated by making "O", which means "out" on the coop card or judging pad. When the final round-up comes very few specimens having XXXX marks will be found, but these usually will prove the winners, provided they shape-up well and have no serious comb defects.

In determining the shade of the rich, brilliant red surface plumage, avoid the two extremes of light or buff red and dark or mahogany red and take the middle of the road. As we stated in the beginning of this article, the red of the old fashioned Black Red Game and Malay male is the shade of red most to be desired in the plumage of the neck, back and wings of the Rhode Island Red male.

We know that mahogany and chocolate bred males have won blue ribbons because they were even in color and sound in the black color markings, but they are not true Reds in color. Beak and eyes are also important, reddish horn color for the former and

red pigment also showing quite strongly on the soft sides of the shanks. Pale yellow legs should be rated not more than X.

COLOR OF THE FEMALE

The ideal Rhode Island Red female should be just as even in color from head to tail over wings, breast and body as the male, and of about the same shade and lustre as the color of the breast of a high class Standard cock or cockerel. This is the kind of Rhode Island Red female all breeders and judges admire, but few pullets and even less hens possess this harmonious color blending of all sec-

tions. Improvement in the color of females has not been as marked as males, although the number of even colored hens has noticeably increased.

RHODE ISLAND RED JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY. Devoted exclusively to R. I. Reds. Send 25c now for full year's subscription Red Journal, 4023 Harmon St., Waverly, Iowa.

S. C. White Leghorns White Plymouth Rocks

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Bargains in Breeders.
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Madison Square Garden, New York
Have Been Won By The Birds Of

MAURICE F. DELANO

Successor to OWEN FARMS

117 of the First Prizes have been won on the six following varieties:—

Buff, White and Black Orpingtons,
White Rocks,
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SPECIAL FOR JULY

12 Grand Pens of One Male and Six Females, \$35.00 per pen

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Try the DELANO way and receive DELANO treatment and you will remain a permanent DELANO customer.

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OVERLOOK POULTRY FARM, WHITNEY POINT, N. Y.

E. C. Landers, Prop.
We have 500 fine strong utility yearling hens for sale at \$1.50 each. All these birds are in splendid laying condition and are from the famous Pine Top strain. We do not believe these birds could be purchased elsewhere at less than double the price we are asking, but we must make room for our young stock. All Stock Guaranteed.

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RILEY'S BARRED ROCKS

I have exhibition birds growing fit to win at any show in the country. This year's breeders for sale at rock bottom prices. Write me your wants.
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Surplus stock of Oaklands Famous S. C. White Leghorn Hens. A good opportunity to secure a stock of extra fine Leghorns at a LOW PRICE.

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We won A. P. A. Grand Prize Medal for Best in American class at last New York, Palace Show, THEODORE S. HEWKE, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

SILVER CAMPINES

They win for us. Our strain will win for you. We won at Cleveland, 1912, all firsts. At Cleveland, 1913, 1st cock; 2nd, 3rd and 4th cockerel; 1st, 3rd and 5th pullet, 2nd pen and Silver Cup for best display. Eggs \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$15.00 per setting of 15.

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS

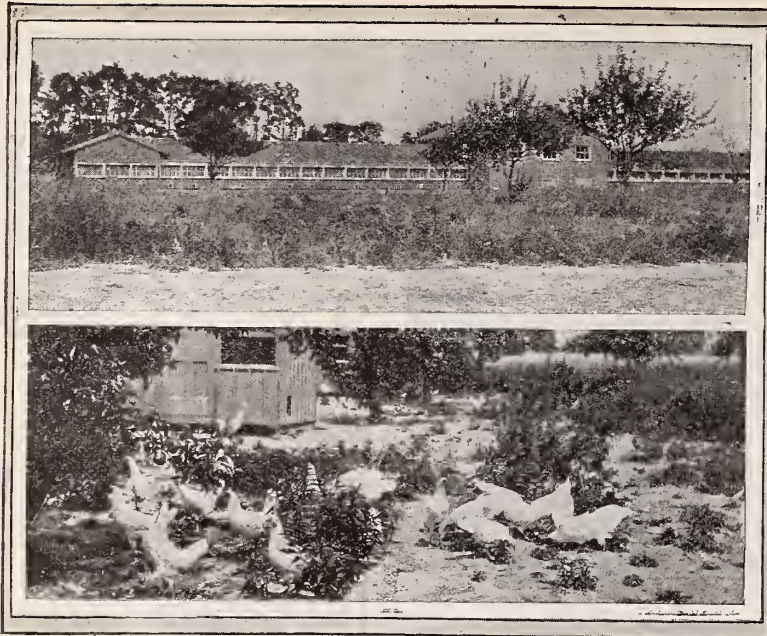
Bred for perfection in standard requirements combined with extraordinary egg production. Eggs \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00 Per 15. Baby Chicks 20, 25 and 35 cents each. Special price on eggs and chicks by 100. Write for circulars.

THEY WIN

THEY LAY

THEY PAY

Park View Poultry Yards, Box W, E. A. Waring, P. O. Box No. 3, Sta. C, Memphis, Tenn.



Herewith are shown two views of Eagle Bay Farm, Silver Creek, N. Y. In the upper portion of the picture is seen the long brooding house and below a colony of S. C. White Leghorn pullets on summer range. Note the vigor and good quality displayed by the birds.

ed in the past few years, so that the term "non-fading" Reds as applied to some strains is an established fact.

But pullets that were rich in surface color with feathers free from shafting, in their second year frequently become uneven, mealy and shafty in the color of the feathers on the back, wing-bows and breast, the black in the tail and flights also loses in soundness, becoming faded and peppery. Such specimens should be rated no higher than X to XX in these sections, as the day has passed to treat hens with more leniency than pullets when passing on the color sections.

It is true that the Standard descrip-

tion of the color sections of females has been criticised as being faulty, but the critics thus far have been unable to offer anything better to take its place.

A good neck is red with the tips of the feathers ticked, not laced with black, neither should there be a lighter shade of red lacing on the hackle feathers. Specimens showing this light lacing and black laced tips should not be rated above X no matter how good the surface and undercolor may be otherwise.

The back should be an even shade of red with no shafting or lacing appearing on any of the feathers, the undercolor a deep salmon red. Such

a specimen is worth XXXX. If the undercolor shows slate rate down to XXX, but if the shafting and lacing appears, X to XX is enough.

The tail should be black except the two top feathers which are edged with red, but both colors must be sound and sharply defined to receive a XXXX rating. Breast and body when shafted or laced in feathers should be cut down to XX or X, according to the prominence of either or both. A mealy breasted bird can be passed without a mark as it is a very bad defect.

Wings are important, as the shoulders and bows should be even in color and match the color of the back; the wing coverts and bows are apt to vary a trifle in the shade of red, but should not be discounted too severely, XXX being a fair valuation for such a wing.

The black in the primaries, secondaries and primary coverts must be sound and sharply defined; faded and peppery flights should not be rated above XX.

The color of shanks and toes in females should be valued the same as in males.

SHAPE OF RHODE ISLAND REDS

The Reds have a characteristic shape of their own which progressive breeders have bred to and insist on maintaining at all hazards. In the early stages of the development of Rhode Island Reds most any old shape sufficed, as long as the male or female Red had the color. But Wyandotte and Plymouth Rock type found in the Reds several years ago, is rarely seen today, so that a winning Red at any of the leading shows must have the distinctive type of the breed, or be passed unnoticed by the judge. This type is well illustrated in plate A by A. O. Schilling, who has studied Rhode Island Red shape most thoroughly in the show room as well as in breeders' yards. The rectangular form of the body and horizontally

WHITE ORPINGTONS

SUPERB TYPE AND SUPERIOR QUALITY

January and February Hatched Youngsters For Sale

Never have I found young chicks to prove more completely the claim made for them regarding type and quality than does my present young stock. It is indeed a remarkable line of cockerels and pullets hatched in January, February and March. As it is possible to detect any minor faults in birds after they are eight weeks old, and to form a pretty fair idea as to how they are likely to develop, I have placed on sale about 600 of the most promising White Orpingtons ever produced—large, vigorous, massive birds raised on acres of blue grass sod.

OLDER STOCK AT BARGAIN PRICES

Due to the fact that I must make room for this younger stock, it will be necessary to dispose of a number of Hens and Cocks on the breaking up of my breeding pens. These, of course, must go at attractive prices; and here is an opportunity to get some foundation stock the stamina and vigor of which could only be arrived at through the wonderful blue grass range commanded by Russell Cave Poultry Yards as a branch of the renowned 8,000 acre Elmendorf Farm. **High Class Exhibition Specimens**—I am now prepared to condition birds for the early shows. An extra fine line of Duroc-Jersey Young Pigs for sale.

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ELMENDORF STOCK FARM**

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Box 2025,

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

LOUIS LEE HAGGIN, Proprietor

carried backs of both males and females are the distinguishing features of the breed. It is the useful type that has popularized the Reds, so judges should stick close to it when handling the Red classes. We do not know of a better object lesson in "sizing up" shape than the ideal drawings illustrated on this page. They convey more correctly to the eye and mind of the judge what the type should be than any word description possibly can, as the dotted rectangular lines impress upon the minds most clearly the true shape of the body.

It reminds me of a remark once made by an old live stock judge, when asked what is the ideal shape of a hog, to which he replied, "the one whose body fills out a parallelogram most completely". As a parallelogram is an "oblong square" the Red whose body lines come the closest to filling it will, like the hog, be "it". And this demands a deep, well rounded breast and a body of considerable depth and length extending well forward to help fill out "oblong lines". This also means a fairly close feathered plumage, as loose feathering would destroy the ideal of shape. A specimen that departs from these oblong lines in body should be rated from XXX down to X, and if it approaches too closely to the radically different outlines of the Wyandotte, mark the body sections about the lowest rating that can be given a specimen.

Neck should be in harmony with the breast and body, by being medium in length and not too loosely feathered, otherwise it should be rated no higher than X or XX.

Wings should be of good size, carried in line with the back and be close feathered, otherwise they deserve a rating below XXX.

Back is very important and must be long, broad and carried horizontally in both sexes. We seldom find a back that can be rated XXXX or perfect, so that care should be taken not to overvalue it, XX being about as high as we can rate most of the backs seen on good specimens.

Tail is of medium length, well spread and carried low, so as to make a fine continuous line with the back. The chief defect of Rhode Island Red tails is in the juncture with the back, often making too sharp an angle, so that few specimens will approximate the highest mark of XXXX.

Legs and toes should be medium in length and strong; long slim shanks and toes to be severely discounted by giving a low rating of X. As to stubs and down unless you can see unmistakable evidence of such with the naked eye, don't disqualify. Judging with magnifying glasses and digging below the scales with instruments to find stubs or down is an arbitrary abuse of power.

In conclusion let me state that judges must interpret the Standard to the best of their ability and govern themselves accordingly. It is the only safe rule. Breeders and exhibitors are apt to become faddists and place a greater valuation on some sections than the Standard law allows, but a judge is not supposed to have any such fads. The American Standard of Per-

fection is the Blackstone of the poultry judge and he should stick to it whenever or wherever he makes his decisions.

CARE OF FOWLS DURING THE MOULT

By W. A. Wolford

(Continued from page 734)

they are allowed to remain in the flock. The male will also complete the moult in better condition and more quickly if he is kept isolated from the hens and allowed to devote his whole energies to renewing his coat. As the cock bird has greater length of feather than the hen, the strain of moulting is correspondingly greater, but he should be correspondingly stronger, as he has not been subjected to the same continual drain on his strength as the hens that have completed a long period of egg production.

INFLUENCING TIME OF MOULT

It is claimed by some authorities that the time of moulting is influenced by the time of hatching and that by hatching your birds extremely early or late, that the moulting season may be so changed that it is possible to have your birds through the moult and laying at the time the majority of flocks are going through the process. In this way it is claimed that plenty of eggs may be secured during high prices which adds greatly to your prosperity and success as a poultryman. This method is advocated in one of the so-called systems at so much per — and this kind of moulting is done only in its pages. If it were a reality there are plenty of resourceful poultrymen that would be

THE NUTMEG STRAIN
Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Exhibition and Utility stock. Baby Chicks and Eggs for Hatching in season.
FIRELY FARM, Box K, GUILFORD, CONN.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

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Stock and Eggs in season.

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Harter's Imperial "Golden" Buff Plymouth Rocks send for mating list. It describes our 1913 breeding yards, the finest we ever owned. Eggs from the same pens we use for ourselves—\$5.00 and \$10.00 per setting.

NESCOPECK POULTRY FARM, S. H. Harter, Prop., Nescopeck, Pa.

Barred Rocks Neafie Bros. White Rocks

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We have egg orders hooked from some of the largest and oldest breeders in America. Another convincing fact.

Some fine stock for sale. We raise all our winners.

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Bred for utility and exhibition. Eggs from exhibition matings \$3.00 per setting, two sittings for \$5.00. Incubator Eggs \$5.00 per hundred.
SUNNY BANK POULTRY FARM, ONEONTA, N. Y.

McEwan's Partridge Wyandottes

Winners at Madison Square Garden, Albany and Rochester and elsewhere. I advocate and practice single matings only. Eggs at reasonable price.
C. B. McEwan, Albany, N. Y.



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Special Pens—Eggs one-half price, others \$1 per 15; \$6.50 per 100. R. & S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, Big and greatest records. Rocks, W. Wyandottes and Red Catalog.

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SINGLE COMB REDS

Exhibition and Utility

Eggs reduced to half price. Breeders for sale. Write for Catalog and Prices.

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*** All varieties of water fowl described in the book "Ducks and Geese," seventy-five cents per copy postpaid ***

POLEY BUFF ROCKS

300 Breeders at reduced prices for sale. Get catalogue and price list of same.

JOHN W. POLEY,

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QUALITY SILVER WYANDOTTES

Unexcelled layers. Four firsts at Madison Square Garden. Eggs, \$1 to \$3 per 15. Hens, \$1.50.

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TOLMAN WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

BABY CHICKS—Prices during June, July and August \$12.00 per 100.

When you order from Tolman, you get the best at a popular price. Eggs and Chicks now ready. Circular and price list Free.

JOSEPH TOLMAN,

Dept. G,

ROCKLAND, MASS.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS

BARGAIN SALE

An early start to reduce surplus stock for winter, I am offering stock as follows: Cockerels \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.50; Hens \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.50. Cock birds \$3.50 and \$5.00. Utility eggs \$4.00 per hundred.

VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM, Rodney A. Knapp, Prop., R. D. 3, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

QUALITY WHITE WYANDOTTES

Winner championship of the state over all breeds won first and second pen, third cock, first hen, first cockerel, third and fourth pullets at New Haven's great quality show, 1912. Exhibiting three birds at New London won first cock, first hen, first cockerel. Showing but one cockerel at Albany's White Wyandotte show, won third place. At Guilford show, the official American Poultry Association show in this state, won the sweepstakes of the show and the state and the American Poultry Association gold medal for best cockerel in the state, also first and second cock, first and second hen, first and third cockerel and first pullet, showing but eight birds. Have won more than thirty specials outside of shape and color specials. Eggs sold from this stock in settings only at \$5 per setting.

C. S. SCOVILLE,

42 Thompson Ave.,

EAST HAVEN, CONN.

putting it into practice and more would be printed, in the poultry press, about its possibilities. It is easy to theorize and do things on paper, but why do not some of these system advocates come out from under cover and by practical demonstration prove their claims.

THE VAN DRESER METHOD

This brings to mind the Van Dreser method that attracted considerable attention several years ago. An explanation of the method will no doubt prove of interest to many and perhaps some one will again attempt to prove its practicability and the poultry industry in general will be benefited by the acquisition of additional knowledge on the subject. The method in substance was as follows: Late in June or early in July the rations were gradually reduced to effectually stop egg production, in fact all food excepting what the fowls could pick up on the range was withheld for a few days, the bird being forced to maintain itself from its store of surplus tissue. After the period of starvation the food was gradually restored until the full ration was again being fed. The object of withholding the food was to effectually stop the production of eggs and to put the bird in such physical condition that when the full ration was restored all surplus nourishment would go for tissue building in place of eggmaking, a condition that would be favorable to the moult. Both in theory and in practice the method is all right up to a certain point, and a majority of the members of a flock so treated will at once begin to drop their feathers with the result that the new coat will be completed by the time a flock kept and cared for in the regular way has nicely started to moult.

The experiment in the first stages gave such promise of success that it was freely exploited in many of the poultry and farm papers and its originator acquired plenty of free advertising and gained much prominence in a very short space of time. Nature however, had to be reckoned with and as usual when her laws are violated there is sure, sooner or later, to be reaction that will more than offset any advantage that may have been gained. Such was the case with the forced moult. While it was possible to make the hens moult at a time in advance of the natural season and while it was also possible to secure egg production of varying degree during the time that the majority of flocks were moulting, there was apparently no way of preventing the hens from going into the second moult after laying a small clutch of eggs. This second moult usually occupied the greater part of the winter, the most unfavorable time imaginable for a bird to change its coat, and so much time was lost during which eggs should have been plentiful that what little advantage may have accrued from the forced process was gradually overcome. At least that is the experience of one who gave the method a trial for two succeeding years. As the forced moult has been abandoned by all of its early advocates, there is

only one conclusion to be drawn and that is, that its drawbacks more than offset its advantages.

EARLY PULLETS REQUIRED

Let us be content to let nature take her course and if our object in the poultry industry be the production of eggs, plans should be so arranged that we have a generous number of pullets matured by the time the older fowls are taking their annual rest and preparing for another season of production. Investigation will show that the greater percentage of fresh eggs marketed in November and December are the product of birds in their first laying period. When I refer to early hatched birds, I mean those hatched the latter part of March or early in April. It has been my experience and I have heard many others make the same claim, that birds hatched at an earlier date almost invariably go into the moult after laying their first clutch of eggs and are a total loss as egg producers during a large portion of the winter. Birds that go into a winter moult rarely if ever are profitable if allowed to complete the process. Such individuals, as fast as they show indications of moulting, should be marketed if in good condition, if not, a few days special feeding will finish them off.

During the transitory stage a bird goes through some strange changes. Chicks that show many foreign colored feathers while in their chick plumage

ANDERSON'S ROSE COMB REDS

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usually replace them during the first regular moulting period with those characteristic of the breed or variety. It is not uncommon for a pullet, especially of the penciled or laced varieties, that is considered a wonder of her kind for color markings, to moult into a really worthless specimen as far as markings go, and vice versa. There are also many cases on record where old birds of some of the black varieties have been transformed during the moulting period to almost pure white specimens. A case of this kind once came under my observation.

A great deal of attention should be given during the moult to specimens that are intended for exhibition purposes. Injury to a feather at the time will often cut them out of the winning. The wing or tail flights should have close attention and if a feather appears twisted it should be removed to allow another to take its place. It is also sometimes found necessary to break the membrane that envelops the feather during its budding stage, but this should not be done until the feather is well grown and the membrane appears dry and refuses to shed and allow the feather to unfold. This condition is often noted in the neck, hackles and saddle feathers.

VERMIN SHOULD BE KEPT IN CHECK

Probably one of the most important points and one that should not be overlooked during this critical stage is the presence of vermin. No fowl living can properly grow a coat of feathers and support myriads of lice at the same time. The strain on the system occasioned in renewing the coat is enough and oftentimes more than the bird's constitution will stand unless they are in the best of physical condition, and it is impossible for them to keep in condition if they are to be continually worried by hordes of lice sucking their blood and sapping the strength from the feathers. This not only applies to the varieties of the vermin that stay on the bird's body at all times, but also to those that conceal themselves in cracks and crevices about the roosting quarters during the day, and swarm over the fowls continually annoying them and sucking their blood during the night.

Lice will breed in any poultry house if they are not combated continually and they multiply with great rapidity, especially so in quarters where the poultryman is a trifle neglectful and allows droppings and filth to accumulate and does not keep his houses in a fairly clean condition. Cleanliness is not alone necessary, but measures to eradicate the vermin should be enforced. Ample dust baths should be provided for the fowls and the interiors of the house should receive frequent coatings of whitewash in which a small quantity of crude carbolic acid has been incorporated. In addition to this the perches and the supports should be given frequent coats of good lice paint, if this is not available crude petroleum will answer the purpose nicely.

Conditions are so varied in different localities and on different farms, even in the same locality, that no attempt

has been made in this article to give any set rules or special rations to be used during the moult. A visit to several poultry plants will show the reader that no two poultrymen follow exactly the same system. While the principle may remain the same, slight and sometimes wide variations have been adopted to suit the prevailing conditions and the convenience of the person in charge. Ofttimes a slight change advocated by an outsider when adopted will entirely upset the balance of a well organized plant, for this reason the moulting question has been dealt with in a general way, the writer preferring to allow the readers to draw their own conclusions and adopt whatever suggestions that they believe will prove beneficial to them.

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THE CRESTED BREEDS.

PART I.—POLANDS

By J. A. Gough

Sec'y C. F. B. Ass'n of America

(Continued from page 730)

hieroglyphics of the cock and hen. I doubt the authenticity of their information and I really believe the day is not far distant when some one of the figures pronounced by them today undecipherable would make quite a difference in their most learned deductions if considered from the standpoint of a crested fowl. Supposing that instead of trying to prove that when Aristophane said "No other bird there is that wears the Turban cocked but he", that he meant the spiked comb of the more modern fowl, had accepted his statement with its real meaning a crested bird. Supposing they had taken the ancient Chinese domestic fowl, claimed by them to be imported into that country 1000 years before the birth of Christ, a crested bird resembling the ancient bird of Russian Siberia, a crested fowl all and each of them bearing a marked resemblance to this day, in fact are in reality the same bird as our present Sultan fowl and called in Turkey the Persian bird. Strange is it not that in Turkey, the center of the oldest civilization in Europe, a fowl should suddenly be discovered 75 years ago and introduced to the world as the Sultan giving in appearance every evi-

dence of being of ancient lineage and venerated by the Turks to such an extent that it was only by chance that the first pairs were permitted to be taken away. Does it not take one back to Aristophane and his Persian bird of 3000 years ago?

Old writers on the Guinea fowl write long pages on their origin trying to trace an affinity to the Pheasant, almost ignoring the savants who speak of the crested with thread-like hairs raised in little tufts on their heads, the falling tail, rounded back, absence of spurs and the existence of half membranes or webs between the claws and supposed to be demi-aquatic—referred to by Gesner, Adanson and in Pliny's Natural History, found in the burning regions of Africa and called the Meleagris. Supposing our Egyptologists were to search for a character of this kind in the hieroglyphics, their researches for an ancestor to the domestic fowl might not prove so hard.

CRESTED FOWL FORCED FROM VIEW BY MONGRELIZED NEW BREEDS

The reader, who perhaps asks why all this rigmarole and talk about the ancestry? Why should it interest us of today and what is it's use? I make answer, because, in order to secure the best results in any line of endeavor, we must know just what we are doing. What we are after and what should be the aim of every fancier, is to pro-

duce better fowl than any that we now have. The fact of the matter is that through ignorance our present day breeds are mongrelized, our so-called standard-bred fowls are nothing more than mongrel fowl, the perfected strains of our forefathers, the outcome of centuries of cultured selection and attention have been pushed aside by this pernicious practice and craze for something new, and had it not been for the poultry shows and the few old fashioned, so-called fanciers, the beautiful abundant layers of good, big white eggs, the perfected table fowl, easily bred, easily fattened, unsurpassed, long cherished for their profitable use by our forefathers, ancient and more modern, the wonderful crested fowl of different varieties have been forced from public view and the mongrel, greatly advertised, has taken its place, but each year the cry for eggs and more of them is becoming world wide. The crested fowl fanciers are waking up, they discover that right at hand they have the bird desired. The mongrelizing of any breed only spoils it; and again to the question, What's the use? I answer that only by making an exhaustive study of origin and cause can we retrace our steps and regain the original egg producer. The production of the necessary fowl demanded today can only be by sticking to the genuine blue blooded breeds of ancient lineage and those are the various crested fowls. Of these are the Silkie Fowl, analogous to the Silk



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Fowl (the mongrelizing of which produced the Cochin China or Brahma Pootra families, producing the Malay or Shanghai, later to become the Light Brahma), the Persian Fowl or Sultan, the Paduan or Polish, the Melagris or Guinea of the ancients. These breeds can be traced much more easily and in fact are authoritatively traced to ancient lineage, (the writer at the present time being in possession of considerable data to this effect) and leaves the Bankiva, the Sonneratii and the Javan cock to their Pheasant ancestry and more likely to be mongrelized crosses, run wild of the ancient domestic fowl.

PADUAN OR POLISH FOWLS AND BANTAMS

We will now proceed to discuss one of the most popular of our crested varieties, the Paduan or Polish fowl and Bantam. Fifty to seventy-five years ago when the poultry business of today was in its infancy in the United States the recognized standard breeds were the Shanghai, Spanish, Dorking and Polish. The fancy breeds were the Sultan, Brahmas, Ghennooks, (Rumpless Polish) Pit Games, Dominiques, Houdans, Creve Coeurs, La Fleche, La Bresse, Guelders, Malays and Hamburgs.

The laying proclivities of the Poland were very much commented upon in the poultry works of the day, particularly the fact of the small cost of their keep with the non-crested varieties, in a test given and recorded in 1854, to four pullets and cockerel born in April, 1851. The four Poland pullets between them laid, commencing November 25, 1851, the full amount of 512 eggs and between the month of April, 1852 and April, 1853, they laid 885, a grand total of 1,397 eggs laid by four hens before they were two years of age. The total cost of keep per hen per week for the two years amounted to two and one-tenth cents. Let the mongrel fowl breeder of today count up what his profit would be with such pullets as these,

even with the increased cost to maintain, and then stop to think that these were the common fowl of just sixty years ago. But the objection noted to the Poland of that day was that they were erratic sitters. The Poland of today is a non-sitter. The writer has raised hundreds and seldom found one that showed signs of broodiness. (Does not this particular feature show the relationship to the ancient fowl that laid its eggs in the sand to be hatched by the sun?) This is one of the most popular features today to be noted in the Poland. The incubator is preferred always by the most progressive poultryman. To this one fact, however, may possibly be attributed the failure of the Poland fowl to keep up with the non-crested varieties in point of popularity. The incubator of the past being too complicated a character for the average poultryman to manipulate with success and on the other hand feeling it to be too much of a nuisance to bother with procuring the necessary hens to mother the young chicks, it is absolutely impossible to get the best results from the Polands if the chicks are raised with the non-crested varieties, for while the mature male is second only to the Pit Game in his pugnacious proclivities, the growing stock and females are the reverse, being timid and easily brow-beaten, but if kept with their own kind only, will delight the heart of the fancier or breeder, as each and every variety is a thing of beauty, from the time they are dry from hatching to the moment they are served on the table in the form of a well roasted fowl. There are numerous varieties of Polish, Poland or Paduan, of which the most popular in America is the White Crested Black. The only difference in any of the different varieties is in the color and the muffed or bearded and the non-bearded, but in each and every variety of color we find both varieties of those with or without the beard. The varieties recognized by the American Standard of Perfection are the

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Single Comb—1st cock shape special, 3rd cock, 3rd and 6th hen, 5th cockerel, 1st, 3rd, 4th, 6th pullet, 3rd, 4th pen, special for the best three cockerels and three pullets, best display, two best pens, R. I. Red Club of America Cup, State Cup.

Rose Comb—5th cock, 3rd, 4th hen, 2nd pullet, special for best colored wing, tail and hackle female, rose and single comb competing, 3rd pen, special for best three males and three females and best display in show, R. I. Red Club of America Cup and State Cup.

LESTER TOMPKINS'S RHODE ISLAND REDS

The originator of this famous strain that has made the Reds one of the most popular breeds of fowl on earth, always at the front both in the show room and laying contests. My recent winnings at Madison Square Garden and Boston prove they are still in the lead, winning display special at both shows, 1st hen in both combs and all female shape specials. At Garden, 1st cock and shape special in single comb also all display specials and State Cup for both combs at recent Boston show against birds that had been considered unbeatable. My breeding pens this season are simply grand. Prices right.

Lester Tompkins, Box W, Concord, Mass.

Non-Bearded White Crested Black, the Golden, Silver and White, Bearded and Non-Bearded. The Buff Laced is not designated and therefore it has been customary to exhibit both varieties intermingled in the shows. Efforts are being made by the writer of this article to get in touch with all breeders of this beautiful variety, to see if a concerted motion can not be put before the next annual meeting of the American Poultry Association to have both varieties recognized distinctly, in the American Standard of Perfection. At the same time, the Blue should be inserted as this variety is recognized as one of the oldest in Europe, but the American Standard of Perfection does not notice it at all. Besides the Blue, there are the White Crested Blue and the Frizzled, also the pure Black. An effort is being made to trace this class back to the Ghennooks of sixty years ago, but, I am afraid that it will terminate with the Ghennook proving to be the Negro Cock of Malabar, to whom a close affinity can be traced to the Silkie Fowl. The pure Black at present is supposed to simply be the White Crested Black with the White Crest bred out. M. La Perre de Roo tried to prove that the W. C. Black Poland was not a pure Poland or Paduan, but this only seemed to end in the fact that where the Paduan was the Poland in its original form as described by Aldrovandus in the fifteenth century, the W. C. Black was the product of expert breeding and selection by the Dutch in Holland for several centuries. They have been known as Polands in England for over a hundred years. Moubray, 1824, Johnson & Wingfield, 1853, and Doyle, 1854, recognized them as such, conse-

quently we are going to consider the question as settled and class all varieties as one and the same, barring color (incidentally we might say that M. LaPerre de Roo failed to recognize the Bearded W. C. Black at the time he made his assertion.)

THE PADUAN BREED ILLUSTRATED FOUR HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Aldrovandus, an Italian, wrote in Latin about three or four hundred years ago and gave two wood cuts on folio pages intended to represent the Batavian or Paduan breed and he describes them as follows: "We present the pictures of the male and female. The cock is exceedingly beautiful, being richly decorated with five colors, viz: black, white, green, red and ochre, but the body was black, the neck was covered with perfectly white feathers and the wings and back were partly black and partly green; the tail also was of the same hue, but the bases of the wings were whitish, some of the flight feathers were white in the higher parts; a red circle surrounding the eyes. The comb was very small, the bill and feet yellowish. In the hen there was no white, except the usually white pellicle at the orifice of the ears, she was altogether of a greenish black, the feet light yellow, the comb very small, and slightly tinged with red." Buffon in his "Ornithologie Complete", observed the distinguishing character of this fowl (The Paduan) is its great size, that it frequently has a double comb, shaped like a crown and a tuft, which is more marked in the hen. Their voice is stronger, deeper toned and harsher, and their weight runs from eight to ten pounds,

so that they appear to have sprung from that beautiful race, the large cock of Rhodes, Persia and Pegu, in the warm countries of Asia. Moubray, 1824, says:—"The Polands are excellent layers of perfectly white and moderately sized eggs, much pointed at the smaller end; and though one of the most useful kinds on account of the abundance of eggs they lay (which entitles them to the appellation of Everlasting Layers), they are less inclined to sit than any other breed and it is altogether judicious to put their eggs under other nurses. The chicks of both sexes, which are hardly distinguishable for many weeks, are very ornamental". Dixon, 1853, makes the following statement: "This strange physiological fact is noticed, viz: the Golden cock engenders as true silver chicks, and those stronger, with the silver hen, as the Silver Polish cock would". Doyle, in 1854, said: "A Black Poland hen is reported to have laid a hundred eggs with little intermission and then to have nursed and hatched a brood and subsequently to have laid twenty-five more eggs before the moulting season. Some of the reasons for calling the fowl Polish are quite reasonable". Doyle thinks it the fanciful resemblance in form between their crest and the military caps of the Polish soldier. Rees Cyclopaedia, 1820, presents a plate labelled Hamburgs, and by this appellation is the one by which they were first known in America. This may be readily accounted for from the fact that large numbers were sold in Hamburg and it is quite possible this name was tacked onto them for this reason. But in spite of all there is not a breed of domestic fowl more beautiful,



The quality of Owen Farms' stock is well demonstrated in the above illustration in which is shown a large display of cups and over four hundred ribbons won by their birds last season. These prizes were won in the leading shows of the country in competition with all comers. As previously announced in these columns, Maurice F. Delano who has been associated with Owen Farms since their inception is now sole owner and will extend to all customers the same courteous treatment that has marked the success of the farm in the past. Mr. Delano announces that he has more early birds now than any previous season and is prepared to supply winners for any show in the country.

greater producers of large white eggs and more tender, sweeter table fowl than any of the various breeds of Poland.

America is the land whose people are ever on the move, seldom satisfied and invariably willing to give the preference to something because it is new, oftentimes discarding the really worthy. The countries of the old world not having the almost free natural resources of the new are practically compelled to be more conservative and if they find any product that proves productive and profitable, are satisfied to let well enough alone, and endeavor to improve by propagation only. This is why we invariably find that imported stock for breeding purposes is oftentimes better than our own. The Polands as I have before stated have been kept and bred by pure fanciers in general and today are about the best birds we have.

EXCELLENT UTILITARIAN QUALITIES OF POLISH

With the excellent qualities displayed by this race of fowl, the prospective poultry fancier will never make the slightest mistake in taking up their breeding for either city lot or farm. They are exceedingly tame and gentle and will thrive well in the closest confinement if kept clean. They are wonderful layers of large white eggs and are absolutely non-sitters, are small boned and the solid flesh will weigh more to the pound with less fat than any other race or breed. To get the very best results, the Poland eggs should be set about the latter part of April and the chicks will be found to do the best when hatched, if it be wet damp weather, if kept under cover until at least six weeks of age. But if the weather be warm and dry, the chicks need no different care than any other fowl. After the chicks have reached the age of six months, no living fowl are more hardy, more profitable as egg producers, or more delicious for the table. During their first few years the cocks, in particular, increase in size, hardihood and beauty, differing from the ordinary fowl in this respect, making them ideal for exhibition purposes. You never hear the term "Gone by" used by their fanciers. Their sturdy constitution, the healthy blood of their ancient progenitors, make them of such quality that we do not find the objectionable trait, so noticeable in the modern breeds of fowls, who will advance quite rapidly to their so-called degree of perfection, and then to the consternation of their owner and fancier, for some inconceivable reason, fall away with still greater rapidity, causing the would be exhibitor to be on the anxious edge for fear they will have "Gone By" on judging day.

POLISH GREAT ATTRACTIONS AT POULTRY SHOWS

In the show room no variety of fowl can draw more attention and prove so great an attraction. The amateur breeder once taking up with this race of domestic fowl and studying their particular propensities will suddenly realize that he is one of their most ardent admirers and a devoted slave

to their particular culture. As an egg producer they have no equal, as a table fowl they are positively unsurpassed. A thing of beauty, they are a joy for ever. Breeds may come and breeds may go but the crested fowls were with the ancients as they are today with the modern man. They were here when history commenced, as they remain today in all their natural pride and beauty, by Divine Right the naturally crowned monarchs of the poultry world.

POLISH VARIETIES BANTAMIZED

By careful selection on the part of fanciers favoring a smaller breed of these beautiful fowl, every variety of the Polish fowl has at some time or other been reproduced as Bantams. The Japanese nation is possibly farther advanced in this art (that of producing in miniature almost every living thing). At the same time Europe has produced some wonderful specimens. It is for this reason that at some future date we will be able to secure more authentic information in regard to the origin of domestic fowl. To secure perfect Bantams requires a much greater amount of patience than it is generally supposed to produce what we may term natural sized fowl. The line of investigation being followed by investigators at the present time is as follows: Starting with the Nankin Silkie (the modern Silkie fowl) in Japan, we hope to trace its ancestry to China, from China to Asiatic Russia, from Russia to the Silk fowl of ancient India, from India or to the Meleagris of the Sudan in Africa.

At the present time we feel almost certain that in this latter named bird we will have discovered the domestic fowl of ancient Egypt. The persons

most interested in the course of investigation are some of the leading members of the Crested Fowl Breeders' Association of America. All fanciers and others in anyway interested in the various Crested varieties should join this organization, and I hereby extend a most cordial invitation to each and every one to do so.

My next installment will deal with the various Crested French breeds, the Houdan, Creve Coeurs, and Crested La Fleche.

HORSESHOE POULTRY YARDS
Breeds the Best Columbian Wyandottes. We have won at Madison Square Garden and other important shows. Some splendid Show Birds for sale, also good breeding cockerels at \$3 and \$5 each. Cock birds at \$5 each. Eggs. Send for Circular.

HORSESHOE POULTRY YARDS. Fred Minch, Prop., Hicksville, N.Y.

WYANDOTTES—ALL VARIETIES
Buy your Wyandottes from a specialist, one who has made them a study for years. Also

White Muscovy Ducks.
SILVER BROOK POULTRY FARM,
H. E. Lapp, Prop., Route 6, W. Allentown, Pa.

I. W. BEAN STRAIN
ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

Fine exhibition and breeding stock and eggs from best pens for sale. Address
Marvel Poultry Farm, Jones & Thayer, Props., Randolph, Mass

Magenta Poultry Farm, Established 1898
Single Comb and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds
Eggs by settings or by hundreds. Free Circular
F. E. Woodard, East Longmeadow, Mass.

R. C. Black Minorcas Exclusively
WINNERS at all leading shows in America. Have won more 1st and 2nd at Madison Square Garden than any other exhibitor or breeder. Show and breeding stock for sale
Mention A. P. W. T. A. McKITTRICK, Hudson, N. Y.



ANDREWS
WHITE WYANDOTTES
Hold an unbroken record of winning at Boston every year for the last 16 years. Can you beat it? Let me tell you more about this wonderful record and the Andrews' White Wyandottes. Send for free list

J. W. ANDREWS
Box W, Dighton, Mass

KLINGBEIL PARTRIDGE ROCKS--THE GREAT FANCY AND UTILITY STRAIN

They have the show record as well as the quality record. Bred in line for greatest value. Some very fine show birds as well as chicks of all ages from 3 weeks to 3 months old. Ask for prices.

PAUL KLINGBEIL, Sec'y and Treas. Partridge Plymouth Rock Club, WALPOLE, MASS.

BLUE ORPINGTON DUCKS

We beg to announce, to the poultry world the purchase of the entire flock of Blue Orpington Ducks of the Sunwick Poultry Farm together with all their winners and goodwill. It is our purpose to develop this flock extensively and we solicit correspondence from breeders of this choice fowl.

ROSELAWN FARM, J. H. Wendler, LAKELAND, FLA.

LOVE'S BARRED ROCKS are Champions of the South. At the Tri-State Fair, Memphis, 1912, I won as follows: 1 cock, 1-4-5 hen, 4-5 pullet, 1-2-3-4 pen. Special for best shape cock, best colored cock, best pen, best display Barred Rock from Tennessee, and several other minor prizes. It takes quality to do this and I have it. Choice stock for sale. Eggs, \$5 per 15. Write your wants.
W. E. LOVE, Jr., Box W, 1129 Union Avenue, MEMPHIS, TENN.

WHITE ORPINGTONS International Champions WHITE ROCKS

January, February and March chicks for early shows.
HIGHWORTH POULTRY YARDS, LONDON, CANADA
Fred A. Andrewes, Proprietor

HALBACH WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

"STAY WHITE STRAIN"

Have time and again proven their superiority. They are the kind you need. My special **Summer Sales List** is a bargain counter that you should see. Send for it. Be satisfied and have the paying kind. Send 10 cents for fine catalogue.

H. W. HALBACH, Box No. 3, WATERFORD, WISC.

R. and S. C. Black Minorcas R. C. Brown Leghorns

Eggs and Day Old Chicks one half price, Stock one half its value. Hundreds of young pullets and cockerels for sale, bred from our New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Springfield winners. Our special buying proposition is offered to you. Make a small payment, and the balance in monthly payments, and we will let you have whatever you are wanting. 5 red stamps for catalogue. Mating, price and summer sales list free.

EDGEMONT POULTRY FARM, W. O. CHASE, Box Z, HILLSBORO, ILL.



THE "CHASE"



FIRST PRIZE COCKEREL. FIRST WINNING EXHIBITION PEN FEMALES NEW YORK STATE FAIR 1912. JOHN S. MARTIN PORT DOVER, ONTARIO.

John S. Martin, Box W, Port Dover, Canada, in building up his "Regal" strain of White Wyandottes has always kept an eye to utility values, and has succeeded in establishing a strain of strong vitality that not only matures early but has proven to be one of the most productive strains in existence. In creating his ideal, standard requirements were also given consideration. How well he succeeded in combining exhibition quality with productiveness is proven by his long list of victories at the New York State Fair, to say nothing of his achievement of winning every first prize in the open classes at the last Boston show.

THE PURDUE EGG SHOW

(Continued from page 735)

the Agricultural Building. The entries in the different classes were as follows: Fanciers 61, Commercial 14, Standard (freshmen) 73, Students (not freshmen) 26, Freaks 36.

The show is made public to the farmers of Indiana and nearby states. Its good influences are already becoming manifest by the increased interest in and the improved quality of the exhibits. Also in the wide range of territory from which this year's entries were received, Rhode Island on the east and Wisconsin on the west being the two extremes with nearby states contributing their share.

The Department of Agricultural Extension Purdue University has issued a leaflet (No. 35) entitled Judging Eggs, in which two score cards, one for fancy and the other for commercial eggs are described. For fancy eggs, the following scale of points is given: Size 40, shape 10, shell texture 15, condition of shell 5, uniformity of size 15, uniformity of shape 5, uniformity of color 10. Total 100.

The scale for commercial eggs shows some variation from the above and is as follows: Size 25, shape 3, uniformity of color 4, uniformity of size and shape 5, shell texture 8, condition of shell 5, quality (by testing) —(a) size of air cell 25, (b) Opacity 25. Total 100.

Full instructions for applying the score card is given. The following is also taken from the leaflet:

"Judging eggs by either the score card or comparison, is a rather new feature of the fancy and commercial poultry business. Poultry judging has been carried on for so many years that breeders now know what to exhibit, and judges know how to place the awards. With eggs this condition does not exist and anyone who endeavors to offer a method or a score card for judging eggs, may receive severe criticism."

The Purdue Egg Show sets a very commendable example and one that every Agricultural College in the United States should follow. Government experts tell us that the loss to egg producers of the United States, through poor methods of handling and marketing exceeds \$45,000,000 annually.

If it were possible to hold one or more egg shows in each state and at the same time have some qualified person give a discourse on the market egg and its improvement, it would undoubtedly go a long ways in cutting down this enormous loss.

Write to Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., today and ask for a copy of Leaflet No. 35 and make preparation to exhibit at the next annual show.

*** Fifty cents invested in a copy of the "Chick Book" may save you many dollars. Better send your order today.

ROCHESTER INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

The Rochester Industrial Exposition, which is advertised as the largest permanent municipal exposition in the country, has added a poultry department for the 1913 Exposition, which will be held from September 15 to 27. The poultry show will be held during the first week of the exposition, and will be along the lines of the winter poultry shows. The birds will be classified and each given a number. The main difference between this exhibit and the winter show will be the elimination of the clause in the rules requiring a certain number of birds to fill a class. An entry of one bird, therefore, will make a class, and the full prize will be paid. The entry fee will be 50c for single birds and \$1.00 for pens. The entry fee for pigeons will be 50c per pair. The regular cash prizes will be \$1.50 for single birds for first prize and 75c for the second prize. Pens \$3.00 for first prize and \$1.50 for second; pigeons \$1.50 for first and 75c for second. The judges will award five prizes.

Special cash prizes amounting to \$150.00 will be offered by the Association, divided into premiums of \$5.00 to \$25.00. The Association will furnish the cooping.

A premium list will be issued in a short time and may be had upon application to Edgar F. Edwards, Secretary and Manager, 116 Powers Building, Rochester, N. Y. Entries will probably close September 1.

Exposition Park, where the exposition is held, comprises 40 acres and is owned by the City of Rochester. This is the third year of the exposition. It is conducted along the lines of the Toronto Exhibition. It has an immense industrial exhibit, art exhibit, zoo, aquarium, agricultural department, horticultural department, horse show, concerts by famous bands and a big fireworks spectacle before the grand stand each evening. The attendance in 1912 was 225,000.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

J. C. Fishel & Son, Box W, Hope, Ind., announces an exceptionally successful hatching season and find that they have such a large number of growing birds on hand that it will be necessary to dispose of a large number of breeders to give this young stock the room required for their best development. To secure this room in the shortest time possible, they have inaugurated a "Shower Sale" for July, and believe that if they can get copies of the list into the hands of interested parties that they will get a "shower" of orders. Send for your copy today.

Have You Tried It?

by P. O. Money Order.

Feather Cleaner Manufacturing Co., Wm. Sellers, Manager, R. 10, Nashville, Tennessee

KIEVIT WHITE WYANDOTTES Again make a great win at Passaic in hot competition for the National White Wyandotte State Cup, winning 1, 4 cockerel, 2 hen, 3 pullet, 1 pen, special for best pen in show, all varieties competing. Eggs, \$3, \$5, \$8, \$10 per 15. 100 first class cockerels, hens and pullets \$3, \$5, \$8 and \$10. Mating List.

CORNELIUS A. KIEVIT, York Avenue and Keen Street, PATERSON, N. J.

Reepmeyer's Silver Laced Wyandottes Again Big Winners. This season at Grand Central Palace on four entries we won First Cock, First Hen, Third Cockerel, First Pullet. Madison Square, 2nd Cockerel, 2nd Pullet. Last season at Philadelphia in the largest and best class of Silvers ever shown we won First Pullet. At Buffalo, N. Y., First Hen. These winnings stamp them champions. Eggs from these winners \$5 per 15. Book your orders now. Write

J. REEPMYER, Jr.,

CRAIG, Schenectady Co., N. Y.

Morgan's Black Langshans and Rose Comb White Leghorns

Exhibition and utility stock for sale. Write for my free price list.

Morgan Bros.,

Dept. 4,

W. Alexander, Pa.

Rose Comb Reds

Catalogue Free. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

PAYNE BROS.,

Madison Square Garden, Boston and Providence Winners. 50 fine breeding and show hens at \$2.50, \$5.00 and \$10.00 each. A few nice males at \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$15.00 each.

PORTLAND, CONN.

IVES' LANGSHANS "A GOOD STRAIN OF A GOOD BREED"

Consistent winners at the largest shows for many years. Elegant big COCKERELS NOW at very reasonable prices.

PAUL B. IVES, "Bonnycroft" GUILFORD, CONN.

Nonnac Farms Bantams, All Varieties Pigeons

It makes no difference what you want, we can supply you. Eggs, stock and exhibition birds for sale in season.

Dr. Hadley T. Cannon, Prop.,

Binghamton, N. Y.

ANDERSON'S ROSE COMB R. I. REDS

I breed my winners and I can furnish you a male that will win at your show for \$5 to \$10. Elegant females \$2 to \$5. My young flock is the largest and best I ever raised. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Annesley M. Anderson,

Morton, Pa.

White and Penciled Runners (White Eggs)

I will sell eggs from my first prize winners, guarantee 80 per cent. hatch for \$3.00 per 15.

Clear View Runner Farm,

East Bloomfield, N. Y.

Pratt's Progressive Strain White Rocks, White Wyandottes

Yearly winners at Madison Square Garden, N. Y. Boston and Great Brockton Fair, where we won Gold Special for 3 successive years. Eggs from the choicest of exhibition matings \$5 per 15. Address

C. W. PRATT,

N. ABBINGTON, MASS.

Whitney & McEwen, "Lord's Buff Wyandottes"

Breeders of EGGS from the same matings as we use for ourselves \$5 and \$10 per setting. Send for mating list and winnings at the Big Albany, 1913, Show.

WHITNEY & McEWEN,

ALBANY, N. Y.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

200 Fine Birds For Sale. Address

SCHENLEY HEIGHTS POULTRY YARDS,

1202 Commonwealth Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS

Silver Cup and Blue Ribbon Winners at leading shows 1912-1913. Stock and Eggs for sale. Illustrated Mating List free.

Phillips & Groner,

Box 381,

East Syracuse, N. Y.

The Type, Color and Fine Points of **SUNNY SIDE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS** has been the secret of their success at leading shows. Get the Sunny Side strain. They win the blue.

G. L. Wheeler, Box W, Penn Yan, N. Y.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS

Kellerstrass and Owens Strain

Eggs from all pens reduced to \$2.00 per 15.

Send for Mating List.

JAMES T. COX, 287 Fair St., PATERSON, N. J.

ELMWOOD S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS are the quality kind. The kind that win the ribbons at the big shows. They also win as layers —no better on earth. Write for prices.

ELMWOOD POULTRY FARM,

Call & Vinal, Props., 214 May Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

The new process of cleaning lice, nits and sickly germs from your old and young chickens. Quart can \$1.00. Every can sold on a guarantee. Remit

PARTRIDGE'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Persistent layers of large white eggs—the kind that command top notch prices at all times. Am prepared to furnish desirable eggs for hatching purposes from pens headed by this season's best layers and prize winners.

CHAS. W. PARTRIDGE,

R. F. D. No. 1,

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

STANDARD WEIGHTS FOR LEGHORNS

By J. H. Drevenstedt

(Continued from page 737)

JUDGE MARSHALL BELIEVES LEGHORNS SHOULD HAVE DESIGNATED WEIGHTS

F. J. Marshall, Poultry Editor of The Georgian and Sunday American, Atlanta, Ga., and a veteran judge and breeder of Standard-bred poultry, submits the following excellent suggestions for improving the Leghorns by adopting Standard weights:

"I have long thought that the Leghorn should have some designated weights. In fact I am in favor of giving all classes of fowls weight clauses. It makes a means of locating them. The novice will then know just about what size they should be. As it is now he knows perhaps that they are larger than a partridge and not so large as a Brahma. But how large are they or should they be? I would not be in favor of having the standard weights as large as those in England. For I think if any one wanted them that large they would take the Minorca and be done with it. I am in favor of weights for Leghorns as follows, and have had my new revision marked that way—cock 7 pounds; cockerel 6 pounds; hen 5 pounds, and pullet 4 pounds. I believe this will be to their benefit. It is about the size that the best breeders of good sized Leghorns in this country are aiming for, and I believe it will tend to rid the country of the very small runts that we often see at the shows and in the breeding yards and have no way of getting rid of.

"As it has been we have had no authority to base our opinions of size upon. Should the judge assert that a certain specimen was too small and not entitled to a prize he was likely to be confronted with the query as to what constituted standard size and what he knew about it.

I say let them carry weight clauses, and if they are scored, to be cut for under weight, if judged by comparison we will have something to back up our opinion with, then we find those that are entirely too small and want to say so. It will be an advantage to them in competing for sweepstakes prizes in that they will not be handicapped as they are now against those having weight clauses. Taking it all around I feel that it will be to the advantage of the good breeders of the country who are not afraid to have their stock stand upon its merits at any and all times. I say let them have weight clauses, and lined right up where they should stand."

JUDGE LORING BROWN OPPOSED TO WEIGHTS.

Another noted Southern judge and fancier, Loring Brown of Georgia, writes as follows:

"I do not think it advisable to put the weight clause in the Standard for Leghorns. I believe if they are bred too large that it will injure their laying qualities. A Leghorn should be kept a Leghorn and any first class breeder knows this, and while they will get sufficient size on them they will not try to breed them coarse and clumsy. I am in favor of letting the Standard remain as it is.

"I believe, however, that the Leghorn breeders will eventually get the birds

too much Minorca shape. They are carrying this matter to extremes now and when they do it will injure the laying qualities."

STANDARD WEIGHTS NO HELP TO LEGHORNS

W. H. Card of Connecticut, judge and breeder of many years' experience, is opposed to Standard weights for Leghorns and expresses his reasons as follows:

"Your first question 'Should Standard Weights be required for Leghorns?' I would answer by an emphatic NO.

"The English Leghorns might be larger in England, but those seen this side are no larger than our medium sized Leghorns, especially those at the Storrs Laying Contest. Repeated trials with both large, small and medium Leghorns proves that the medium sized bird as it shown at our leading poultry shows is the better layer; the smaller birds are always weaklings and drones, hence out of the question; the large Leghorn is too phlegmatic to keep pace with the medium sized bird in egg production. To have Standard weights similar to the English, etc., would tend to coarsen the breed and spoil the nattiness and sprightliness which characterizes our American Leghorn. Weights standardized would not help the Leghorn, as many times a big frame Leghorn weighs no more than a medium framed Leghorn, yet type is missing in the big frame. Size medium and type upstanding and natty, with thighs moderately long and slender with the smooth texture comb makes the ideal Leghorn more than any weights can ever do. I am against weights for Leghorns. The English Leghorns do not show a thigh at all and it is relatively short when compared with the rest of the bird and spoils the rest of the shape and type as well as giving the bird a heavier

appearance than it really has. According to the Standard, weights are used in judging by the score card only and the latter is almost obsolete at the present day, so why are weights need-

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

We have the birds to help strengthen your flock. Eggs from best pens now mated for prompt delivery. Address

Geo. W. White, S. C. R. I. Red Specialist, Hamilton, Md.

1882-Jodrey's Silver Wyandottes-1912

Breeding and exhibition stock for sale that will improve your stock.

J. C. JODREY, DANVERS, MASS.

Johnston's Imperial

Barred Plymouth Rocks and S. C. Rhode Island Reds. We guarantee a square deal to all. Eggs or stock. Mrs. Boyd Johnston, Rupert, Pa. Boyd Johnston S. C. R. I. Reds Barred Plymouth Rocks

LITTLE'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

have clearly demonstrated one fact "That They are the Best in the South". Mating list ready.

T. L. Little, P. O. Box 534, Camden, S. C.

WARD'S ROSE COMB REDS

Eggs for hatching or stock at reasonable prices.

Jesse Ward, Eric Wyoming Phone, Chaffee, N. Y.

Bred-to-Win PHELPS' WHITE ROCKS

Prices right. Write your wants. Your money's worth or your money back. FRED J. PHELPS, BUCYRUS, OHIO

S. C. Buff Leghorns

The A. B. C. Strain

Eggs at Special Reduced Prices after May 10th.

WRITE FOR MATING LIST.

A. B. Cox, 49 Thurston Road, Rochester, N. Y.

MOORE BROS. S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

represent the highest development of the modern Leghorn. They have that style and grace that immediately catches the eye. Sound color, fine heads and low well spread tails is a fixed characteristic in our Leghorns. You can win with our strain. Send for list containing cuts, winnings and prices. Eggs \$2, \$5 and \$10 per 15. Day-old Chicks from 15c to \$1.50 each. Box W, Moscow, N. Y.

VINCENT'S BUFF ROCKS CONTINUE TO WIN

Cocks, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets for sale related to winners. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Mating List ready February 15th.

James H. Vincent, Hazelton, Pa.

HILLHURST FARM COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

A very choice lot of breeding hens, strong in neck and tail markings for sale at right prices. BABY CHICKS Now booking egg orders from finest matings ever put together. BABY CHICKS J. B. CASTERLINE, Mgr., ORCHARD PARK, N. Y.

WILCOX'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

Winners at the best shows of New England. Noted for their grand type and color. Eight fine pens mated. Write for catalogue. HORACE L. WILCOX, BABY CHICKS A SPECIALTY. MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Baby Chicks and Eggs for Hatching White Wyandottes & S.C. White Leghorns

Large and vigorous. Maturing early and winter layers. Stock for sale at all times. 13 years a breeder.

PARK VIEW POULTRY FARM, W. Edw. Hamilton, Prop., TROY, N. Y.

THE DAM POULTRY YARDS,

JACOB DAM, Proprietor, 12 Clover Street, YONKERS, N. Y.

WHITE { ROCKS
WYANDOTTES
ORPINGTONS }

Winners at
Yonkers
9 Firsts
3 Seconds
3 Thirds

Mayor Lennon's Cup for Best Pen in Show. Eggs and Stock for sale. Write for list.

F. E. Harrison's ROYAL REDS S. C. R. I. Reds

Make the greatest win ever made at Chicago and Indianapolis by winning ten out of 12 firsts and 27 other regular prizes. Catalogue explaining best matings ever put together—free for the asking.

F. E. HARRISON,

Box A,

MENOMINEE, MICH.

ed? How many birds are weighed in comparison judging? I say, don't let's grow useless timber."

STRONG POINTS MADE BY A BROWN LEGHORN BREEDER

The following timely and intelligent opinions of Wm. Reepmeyer, expert breeder of Brown Leghorns, should be carefully read:

"It has been my object for some time to increase the size of my Brown Leghorns and I have succeeded to a great extent. Again if we do breed them larger we stand no show in the show room unless, we can keep that elegant trim on them which is a hard matter to do on a large Leghorn.

I think that if the weights you give were made standard it would be necessary to change the Standard so as not to expect as long a shank or quite as long a fore leg as at present, as my experience proves that weight brings them lower to the ground and we can also expect a very much inferior appearing Leghorn than we have today. As to laying qualities, I find that the smaller bird generally outlays the larger bird by considerable, but that the larger bird will lay larger eggs and a more uniform size. I think that by increasing the size of the Leghorn of today that it would greatly reduce the laying qualities of them and that we must look for the average sized female, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 pounds, to produce the large egg yield, and that if this weight is increased very much our egg yield will suffer. While we may after a number of years be able to produce the Leghorn so that by building up the size of her body we may also build up her producing organs so that a larger egg yield could be given, but it seems to be nature's wish that they shall be about such a size and no larger, otherwise we go away from the Leghorn and the eggs.

Undoubtedly by increasing the size and making a Standard weight for them, larger birds would be produced very shortly, but it remains a question in my mind whether we will get the same number of eggs. I for one say no, and it seems my experience has been the experience of others.

"If I should have a voice in this matter, I should say gradually build up the size of the Leghorn, but if a Standard weight must be had, not to make it over 4 to 5 pounds on hens, and 5 to 6 pounds on cocks, as a starter and see what results will be obtained. This would induce a large number of breeders to build up their stock considerably as there is no question but there are any number of breeders today having very inferior sized stock."

DISTINCT BENEFIT TO THE BREED TO HAVE WEIGHT CLAUSES IN THE STANDARD

Jas. H. Lord, proprietor of the Everlay Farm, Massachusetts, favored us with such a lengthy and important reply on Standard weights of Leghorns, that we print it as a separate issue. Mr. Lord favors Standard weights for Leghorns and gives his reasons as follows:

"The utility end of the Leghorn is the all important one in my estimation, and we certainly believe that it would be a distinct benefit to the breed to have weight clauses adopted by the American Poultry Association, and used by all judges in the show room."

GREAT HARM DONE TO THE BREED BY NOT HAVING STANDARD WEIGHTS

Amstrong Bros., who conduct a large White Leghorn plant in Maryland, favor the adoption of weights for Leghorns and give their reasons as follows:

"Should Standard weights be required for Leghorns? Would say: Why Not? What good reason can be advanced for demanding this qualification from other breeds and excepting the Leghorn? That great harm has been done to the breed by not having Standard weights is demonstrated forcibly by the pignies shown as fit representative. True, lack of Standard weights, gives more latitude to the fancier, but the commercial plants pay heavy tribute in lack of stamina, fertility and in the small size of eggs. In disposing of cockerels and hens for table purposes too, the commercial plant pays heavy tribute because many dealers and consumers don't want the little carcass at all and others only at reduced prices. Few, very few, are in a position to sell squab broilers.

"We believe a fair average weight for Leghorns (yearling and two year olds) is not over $2\frac{3}{4}$ pounds and the size the consumer wants for roasting is not less than 4 pounds and preferably more.

"Everybody wants eggs of good size and of course, everybody knows that feeding properly has lots to do with the

COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Size, Shape, Color and prices right. Stock, Eggs and Day Old Chicks. Mating List Free.

A. A. WHYLAND, CHATHAM, N. Y.

White Wyandottes Barred Rocks Eggs for Hatching Baby Chicks

Stock for sale
Peerless Poultry Co., 1214 E. 80th St., Cleveland, Ohio

Green's Golden Feather Strain

Rose Comb BUFF LEGHORNS Single Comb

Illustrated Mating List Free

H. B. GREEN, DIXON, ILL.

Michener's Blue Ribbon Strain Buff Rocks

Stock for sale. Eggs from four grand matings at \$5 per 15. Circular free.

KARL MICHENER, ORRVILLE, OHIO

Life Member A. P. A., Member Buff Rock Club

Everett's Single Comb Reds

CHAMPIONS OF CENTRAL NEW YORK

A setting or two will add quality to your flock and put you in the winning class. Send for list.

C. W. Everett, Box W, Waverly, N. Y.

WHITE ROCKS and PEKIN DUCKS

Eggs for hatching at reasonable prices. Send for circular and mating list.

F. M. Dodge, Route W, Frankfort, N. Y.

GOULD'S BLACK MINORCAS

You want eggs quick. I can make prompt shipment of best eggs at half price from now on. New free Mating List gives full information. Write to-day.

Harold W. Gould, Lake Grove, N.

THE ONE BEST PLACE

WANTED---A Central Custom Hatchery

to hatch eggs for famers and everyone in your section who wants chicks. Most people don't want to take the time or bother to run small machines and if they can take their eggs to a hatchery and call for their chicks, there is no limit to the business the hatchery can do.

Any clean cellar and a Candee Automatic sectional incubator are all that is needed. Write for our free Custom Hatching booklet that gives full instructions how to start and run a hatchery. Address Dept. 3, Candee Incubator and Brooder Co., Eastwood, N. Y.

ROYAL ORPINGTONS

SINGLE
COMB
BLACK

ROYAL POULTRY FARM,

We are the leading breeders of Black and White Orpingtons in the south, our birds have type, color, stamina and vigor, and are the kind that will add improvement to any flock.

If you want Orpingtons of quality? Send to the Home of Royal Prize Winning Strain. At the Great South Eastern Show held at Charlotte, N. C., we won ten out of 11 entries. In S. C. B. Orpingtons, 1 cock, 3 cockerel, 1 pullet, 2, 4, 5 hen. In S. C. W. Orpingtons, 1 cockerel, 2, 3 pullet, 3 pen.

We have mated up twenty Grand Pens of Line Bred Orpingtons. These Pens are headed by wonderful male birds, for instance our First Black Cock at Chicago, 1912, is magnificent bird. All our pens are headed by just such birds if not better.

All our pens are mated with the greatest care to produce the birds of quality. Be convinced, write for mating list today. Remember **Royal Stock of Quality** is what you need. Book your egg orders early. Our supply is great, but demand for our stock is greater.

Box W,

SINGLE
COMB
WHITE

DICKSON, TENN.

size of eggs, but, size and weight have lots to do with it too.

"We think the English type too course and yet their minimum weights at least are perfectly possible, with more refined lines.

"For Standard weights we would suggest pullets, not less than 3 pounds; cockerels and hens not less than 5 lbs., and cocks not less than 6 lbs. Which weights we firmly believe can be attained and still retain all the quick sprightly characteristics of the breed.

"We are breeding Danish S. C. White Leghorns and the majority of our birds surpass these weights and they are of the true Leghorn type and though combs and wattles are above medium size, there is nothing in the shape to remotely suggest a Minorca cross as the English type does."

WHAT OTHER BREEDERS SAY

W. W. Kulp, Pa.—"I find the medium size Leghorn to be the best. The weights I think about right are: Cock 6½ to 7 lbs.; cockerels 5½ to 6 lbs.; hens 5 to 5½ lbs.; pullets 4 lbs. I think the breed would be bettered by weight requirements."

Tom H. Wood, Mo.—"I do not think weight for Leghorns would prove beneficial to the breed. If we must have weight it should be as follows: Cock 6 lbs.; cockerels 4½ lbs.; hens 4 lbs.; pullets 3½ lbs."

S. D. Parsons, Me.—"The general run of American Leghorns are too small; on the other hand I consider the English bird too large and coarse, lacking the fine outlines of the typical Leghorn. I think Standard weight for Leghorns the proper thing and believe these weights about right: Cock 5 to 6 lbs.; hens 3½ to 5 lbs.; cockerels 4 to 5 lbs.; pullets 3 to 4 lbs.

Geo. E. Howell, New York.—"I am in favor of a weight clause. I know it will reduce the yearly record slightly at the start, but I feel it is better to go to market with some meat rather than with a bunch of feathers: I am not in favor of a radical change and would suggest for this revision the following weights: Cock 6 lbs.; cockerels 5 lbs.; hen 5 lbs.; pullets 4 lbs. Increased weight will do away with many small unmarketable eggs laid by miniature pullets."

F. H. Davey, Mass.—"I believe Standard weight should be given every breed. A compromise between the English and American size would prove beneficial. While the English weight of 5 to 7 lbs. for hen, and 6 to 8 lbs. for cocks is entirely too great, the American Leghorns winning at some of our best shows are entirely too small for practical purposes, so would suggest the following weights: Cock 6 lbs.; cockerel 5 lbs.; hens 4½ lbs.; pullets 3½ lbs."

Maywood Poultry Farm, Kentucky.—"The Leghorn should not be a large bird, although many specimens even in the show room are almost in the Bantam class. 7 lbs. would be amply large for a cock bird and 4½ or 5 lbs. for a hen. The best breeders and layers have always been birds of medium size."

L. E. Merihew, New York.—"I am in favor of a fair sized Leghorn and consider 4 lbs. for a pullet; 4½ to 4¾ lbs. for a hen; 5 lbs. for cockerel, and 5½ to 6 lbs. for a cock, will make good large birds. I am not in favor of Standard weights for Leghorns unless it is very moderate."

B. R. & O. A. Knapp, New York.—"We believe Leghorns as bred by American fanciers are plenty heavy enough, with cocks weighing 5 lbs., and hens 4 to 4½ lbs. We are of the opinion that it would be a great mistake to increase the weight of Leghorns."

Frederick M. Babcock, New York.—"Standard weight would be of advantage in establishing uniformity among Leghorns in this country. Personally I favor small sized Leghorns as compared with those in England, which are bred to weigh 6 to 8 lbs. for cock birds. Would suggest weights to be about two pounds under those given in the English Standard."

ENGLISH VERSUS AMERICAN LEGHORNS

By Jas. H. Lord, Methuen, Mass.

English Leghorns are too large to become very popular in America. The S. C. White Leghorn, as now bred here, is the standard egg type throughout the country, and has proved, by past performances, to be the greatest paying bird of all breeds, on practical, commercial, egg farms.

I do, however, think that there are numerous strains of Leghorns throughout the country that are a detriment to the breed. I have no use for 2½ pound birds; when the breed gets down to this weight it is certainly showing deterioration. On the other hand from past experience, I am not in love with five and six pound birds.

HOWLAND'S BUFF WYANDOTTES

Win at Madison Square Garden, 1911-12-13. Eggs from 4 choicest pens \$5.00 per 15 eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed

STUART A. HOWLAND, GRANVILLE, N. Y.
Royal Scarlet Strain S. C. Rhode Island Reds Possess type and brilliancy of color that places them in the winning classes. Baby Chicks and Eggs for Hatching. No more stock for sale. Mating List Free. Try "Royal Scarlet" Strain and win the blue.
J. C. BOYAN, Box W, NYACK, N. Y.

Eggs for Hatching from our S. C. REDS

WILL MAKE YOU HAPPY NEXT SHOW SEASON
It has proven to be a SURE THING. Send for Mating List.
Dearborn & Sharpe, Blairstown, N. J.

CURTIS'S COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES
America's Best. 6 firsts at New York State Fair; 5 firsts, best display at big Albany Show, leading winners at Boston. Fine cockerels and pullets for sale. Eggs for hatching. Send for circular.
D. V. G. Curtis, Box W, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

Light & Dark Brahmas - Imported London Winners

Eggs \$2.50 per 15, \$10 per 100. A few Breeders for sale. "Owens Farms" R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks. "Young's" White Leghorns, "Grove Hill" Brown Leghorns. Eggs and breeders for sale. Mating List free.

F. M. PRESCOTT,

RIVERDALE, N. J.

CHRISTIE'S S. C. WHITE & BROWN LEGHORNS

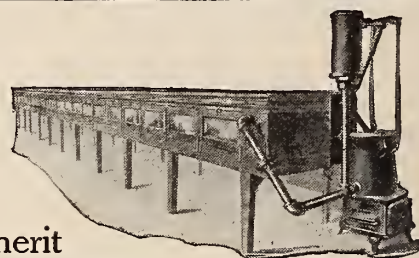
Having been bred for thirteen consecutive years, represented in every State in the Union, Austria, South America, Bermuda and Canada, they stand to-day without an equal as egg producers, the foundation upon which all branches of the Poultry Industry hinge. "Better be right than sorry". Write to-day for our illustrated catalogue. S. C. White and Brown Leghorn Chicks \$15 per 100
WAYNE POULTRY FARM, F. W. Christie, Prop., Box 67, STONY POINT, N. Y.

Hundreds of Prizes won on Land and Water Fowl at the largest shows this past season. We have eggs for hatching from R. I. Reds, Black Javas, S. C. Black and Silver Duckwing Leghorns, White Crested Black Polish, Hondans, R. C. Black Minorcas, Partridge Wyandottes, Barred Rocks and all varieties of Ducks and Geese. Our White China Geese are Champions of the World, having won over 100 first premiums at the leading shows in the country, viz., New York, Hagerstown, Boston, Cleveland, Baltimore, Syracuse, etc., the past few years. Our Brown Chinas are equally as good. A few choice birds from these two varieties for sale also eggs for hatching.
HILLCREST POULTRY FARM, W. P. and Edith L. Masten, PLEASANT VALLEY, N. Y.

Tilton's Reds Best Reds

They are the deep wine red and have the shape and size. Five years in succession they have won 1st cockerel and color at the Great Brockton Fair, four of the five years 1st pen. They have 14 years of careful breeding back of them and have won the blue ribbons for many of my customers in the hottest of competition. It you are looking for good stock and have been disappointed give us a try. Eggs and stock for sale on approval always.
A. F. Tilton, S. C. R. I. Red Specialist, Rockland, Mass.

HALL MAMMOTH INCUBATOR



There is no proof of merit equal to the word of a satisfied customer, and there is no proof of the word of a satisfied customer equal to an additional purchase.

Mount Pleasant Poultry Farm, Mount Pocono, Pa., purchased a 6000 egg Hall Incubator, in December, 1909. They doubled this capacity the following November, and in December, 1911, made an additional installation of 12000 capacity.

R. H. Loveland of Lamar, Penna., secured a 4500 egg machine from the Hall Company in November, 1911. A month after it was installed, he duplicated the order; in the following July, he brought his total capacity to 19,800.

R. W. Kerr of Frenchtown, N. J., first bought a 6000 egg Hall in the fall of 1910. A year later, he ordered an 8400 egg machine. The next fall he added a third machine equal to the second, but this time his business grew so fast that he was obliged to order a fourth machine of 8400 capacity in the midst of the 1913 hatching season.

This is the proof—we have arguments, too—our 1913 catalogue is filled with them. Have you a copy?
If not, send for it now.

THE HALL MAMMOTH INCUBATOR COMPANY
152 SOUTHERN AVENUE :: :: LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.

I am trying to breed a larger Leghorn than the average, yet wish to avoid all coarseness in the breed. This year I shall rigidly cull out every pullet from the breeding pens that does not weigh at least three and one-half pounds when six months old. I would like to establish a strain of four pound Leghorn pullets at that age. Just what the males should weigh is a matter of experiment and experience. A Leghorn pullet that will weigh four pounds at six months of age, is, in my opinion, a better looking bird than either larger or smaller birds, and at this weight they are about as "trim and nifty" as the smaller birds. When heavier than this, they are apt to be less active. A four pound Leghorn pullet, bred right, has the ability to lay a larger egg than a smaller bird and Leghorn breeders of the future must certainly look to the size of the egg to maintain the supremacy of this breed.

UTILITY ALL IMPORTANT

The utility end of the Leghorn is the all important one in our estimation, and I certainly believe that it would be a distinct benefit to the breed to have weight clauses adopted by the American Poultry Association and used by all judges in the show-room in the future.

There is no doubt that the English Leghorns are good layers, but I doubt very much if American breeders would gain anything financially by adopting English blood, as birds are now kept on American commercial egg farms. A pullet at about four pounds is as large as can be maintained under intensive existing systems and conditions. Looking from this matter from another standpoint what is it that has made the American Leghorn so popular? My answer is, the production of the greatest quantity of eggs at the very lowest cost. There is less labor attached to this breed for a given number of birds than any of the larger breeds, and the egg yield, as a breed, is much more uniform. The production of meat is only a side issue. The average poultryman handling the larger breeds does not get a new dollar for an old one in the meat end of it, unless he has developed a special market.

LARGER LEGHORNS FAVORED

I am in favor of the little larger Leghorn for several reasons, chief of which is, the ability of a four pound Leghorn pullet to lay a larger and more marketable egg than a smaller bird. Secondly, I am bound to figure more or less on the disposition of the carcass of the fowl when we are through with it, and a four or four and one-half pound bird is disposed of more advantageously than the smaller birds, yet, the profit derived from the difference in weight of the smaller bird, as compared with the larger ones, is really insignificant in the long run. The profit in poultry is from the sale of eggs, and not meat, and if a two and one-half pound Leghorn could lay as large an egg and just as many as a five pound Leghorn, I should certainly be in favor of reducing weights instead of increasing them, but experience has taught us that the larger birds produce the better egg.

BEST EGGS ARE THE ONES THAT WILL MAKE THE MONEY

In the future, we shall find that the best markets will become more discriminating, and the man who can place on the market the best eggs will be the one that will make the money. I think in the future, that the production of eggs will be much

larger than at the present time, and it will not be a question of whether they are Leghorn eggs, or any other breed, but it will simply be a question of quality. The S. C. W. Leghorn has the stamina, temperament, and ability to produce the finest marketable eggs of any breed. It is up to the American breeders to select and develop in such a way that there will be no possible chance for any other breed to supersede it.

I have had no personal experience with the English Leghorns. The big coarse type of bird is not to my fancy. While I am not a rabid fancier, I do admire the American type of Leghorn, with its beautiful white plumage, deep yellow legs, bay eyes, medium comb, wattles, and ear lobes, together with its beautiful long, full, well spread tail, carried neither to high nor too low. It is my ideal of a typical utility bird. Whether this type of bird can be bred so as to come up to English weights is doubtful, and I think, foolhardy. In my opinion those who fancy extremely large Leghorns would do a service to the remaining breeders if they would forsake this breed entirely, and take up some other, under a correct name.

500 WHITE LEGHORNS

Overlook Poultry Farm, Whitney Point, N. Y., has 500 fine, strong, healthy utility yearling S. C. White Leghorns that will be disposed of at \$1.50 each. These birds are of the noted Pine Top strain and are said to be in splendid laying condition. E. C. Landers, the proprietor of the above farm, will be pleased to hear from all interested and will gladly supply any further information.

PARTRIDGE ROCKS

Also COLUMBIAN, Silver Penciled and Barred of high-class. J. A. HAGEMAN, President Partridge Plymouth Rock Club, Box W, Charlotte, Mich.

BEATTY'S NEVER FAIL Strain of Non-Nading, Always Winning S. AND R. COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

Write today for my Beautiful Catalog and Mating List. It's Free.

CARL C. BEATTY,

VAN WERT, OHIO

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY

BABY CHICKS Now booking orders for Baby Chicks from my heavy laying prize winning White Leghorns. \$10.00 per hundred. Write for free booklet.

A. FISHER,

R. D. No. 2-W,

CANASTOTA, N. Y.

"THE FEATHERED WORLD" YEAR BOOK, 1913

768 pp. Fully Illustrated with Photographs of the Leading Birds of the Year. Marvelous value, and of entrancing interest to Poultry and Pigeon Fanciers the World over at the low price of

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Breeders' And Business Directory.

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DOUGLAS BARRED ROCKS

The Famous Silver Cup and Blue Ribbon Winners wherever shown. Eggs \$3 for 15 from the best cockerel or pullet matings. Show birds and layers for sale. H. B. Douglas, Mgr., Hannibal, N. Y.

JAMES T. HUSTON, Originator and Breeder of the "Ideal Strain" BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS Box L, Williamsport, Penna.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

Blue Ribbon winners at Hagerstown, Allentown and other big shows, including Madison Square Garden. Stock and Eggs for sale. Twin Oaks Farm, Palmyra, Pa.

ARMER'S BUFF ROCKS

Second best winners at Madison Square Garden, January, 1913. At Albany, N. Y., January 13th to 17th, five firsts, five seconds, and many specials. Birds and eggs for sale. Write for mating list. FRED ARMER, BALLSTON SPA, N. Y.

HOUDANS "Worth While"—Are layers,

payers and they have come to stay. They are the big Blue Ribbon winners. Can furnish winners for any show. Stock, Eggs and Baby Chicks. Write for Mating List. DR. G. G. BILLMAN, Box D, SULLIVAN, IND.

PRUYN'S SILVER WYANDOTTES

Eggs from best matings and choice stock for sale.

J. N. PRUYN, Grey Oaks, YONKERS, N. Y.

SPECIAL SALE!



Fountain \$1.00

Dry Mash Feeder 50

Get a fountain free. For full particulars write W. M. CONNOR, 254 Jersey Ave., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

POULTRY WORLD AFFAIRS

From January 2 to 7, inclusive, 279,980 dozen eggs were shipped from Petaluma, California. The wholesale market quotations on June 11 were, 22c per dozen.

A field station of the Food Research Laboratory, U. S. Bureau of Chemistry, will be located at the model Egg Breaking Establishment recently opened by the Murray-Schmidt Poultry and Egg Co., Sedalia, Mo.

Ohio produce men and growers have received a warning from S. E. Strode, Dairy and Food Commissioner, that prosecutions will follow all sales of bad eggs. Inspectors of his department have been advised to look for violations of the law.

Eggs coming from Kansas in the future should show a higher market standard as the state authorities set out on June 1 to enforce the law against bad eggs, and all dealers are co-operating by serving notices on producers that on and after June 1st prices would be quoted on the loss off basis.

Rochester, N. Y., is to have a summer show. It will be held the week of September 15th, in connection with the Industrial Exposition, which is an annual event and one that attracts thousands of visitors. This show will follow directly after the New York State Fair.

The location of the new \$80,000 poultry building on the New York State Fair Grounds will be near the new cattle barn erected two years ago. By making this change in location, all live stock exhibits have been assembled in one section of the grounds.

The highest individual record for the first seven months of the Missouri Egg Laying Contest is 167 eggs and is held by a Vermont Buff Wyandotte. In fact three of the first ten high scoring individuals are Buff Wyandottes.

That pen of English White Leghorns in the Missouri contest, still leads all comers with 1338 eggs to their credit against 1108 for their nearest competitor, giving the ladies from "over the sea" a lead of 230 eggs.

There were 278,824 cases of eggs and 7,204,118½ pounds of poultry in cold storage in the State of New York on May 1, 1913, according to statistics made public as required under the provision of the Brennan Cold Storage law.

Harry Wolseiffer was returned a winner in the recent race for president of the New Jersey State Branch A. P.

A. Mr. Wolseiffer is so well and favorably known among the poultrymen of the "Skeeter" State, that no one opposed his candidacy. S. L. Clark, Scotch Plains, was elected secretary.

Jno. W. Ward, Jr., Pennington, N. J., an enthusiastic breeder of Cornish fowl, will make a trip to England in August for the purpose of bringing to America a number of the best specimens of the variety to be found on their native heath.

A. E. Martz, Arcadia, Ind., the Buff Orpington Specialist, has found it necessary to add increased brooding capacity to his farm equipment, and has now in course of construction a new brooder house that is to be equipped with a modern hot water system and electric lights.

The poultry department of the Hartford Fair will be under the supervision of W. H. Card of Manchester, Conn., who was recently appointed superintendent. Mr. Card is well known to poultrymen generally and his appointment should make Hartford one of the leading fall exhibitions of New England.

Forty-six members of the American Warehouse Association report their egg holdings on June 1, as 2,265,600 cases against 2,736,100 cases in the same houses on June 1, 1912, a shortage of nearly a half million cases as compared with last year. The report, however, includes only two Chicago houses, those not reporting are said to carry heavier stocks than last season.

James B. N. Fitch, well known to poultrymen of the eastern states and particularly to Bantam breeders, has been appointed Superintendent of the Arizona State Fair that will be held in Phoenix, November 3-9. Mr. Fitch formerly lived at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and filled numerous offices for local poultry Associations, the American Bantam Club, American Buff Wyandotte Club and other organizations. He has been appointed a member of the Advisory Board to represent Arizona in the poultry display to be held in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Monmouth Poultry Farms, Freneau, N. J., J. C. Punderford, Prop., announces that they have sold to J. R. Beard, Greenwich, Conn., the first prize S. C. Buff Leghorn pen, Madison Square, N. Y., 1911. This pen is headed by "Golden Boy 6th", one of the greatest living males of the day. This



POULTRY CUTS

Our new catalog now ready; latest and best designs; all varieties; ask for it today
Chas. L. Stiles. Columbus, Ohio

BUFF ORPINGTONS

Darst's Imported Strain win at Ohio State Show seven prizes, Ohio State Fair all prizes, Cleveland Show 1912 two prizes on two entries, Stock and eggs for sale. Best eggs \$5 per 15.
C. N. Darst, Jacksonville, Ohio

LITTLE'S ROSE COMB REDS

If you wish to improve your strain send for mating list. Eggs at half price.

Geo. W. Little, 700 Washington St., So. Braintree, Mass.

EGGS WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS EGGS

Eggs from same pens we use ourselves, \$3 per setting, \$20 per hundred.

A few good Breeders at \$10 per trio.
Meadow Brook Poultry Farm, Nazareth, Pa.

Gabriel's "Raven Black" Strain of S. C. Minorcas At the Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, September, 1912, won First Cockerel, First Pullet, First Pen.
Fred C. Gabriel, Prop., Raven Black Yards, South Bend, Ind.

"How to Breed and Feed Buff Dottes"

Elegant and Instructive New Text Book—Only 20c
ROCKY RUN FARMS, Box 40, NORTHFIELD, OHIO

Coe's Light Brahmas

Won 314 prizes, 3 years. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.
CLAUDE E. COE, LEXINGTON, O.

DAVIS LIGHT BRAHMAS

1 Cockerel, 1-2 Pullets at the Great Hagerstown Show. If you want quality, I have it at reasonable prices. Write me. Also LIGHT BRAHMA BANTAMS—the kind that win. F. W. DAVIS, Box W, KEYSER, W. VA.

DEMING'S S. C. REDS

Winners at Madison Square Garden and at Storrs Laying Contest. Eggs from special matings now at half price. Circular.
H. P. Deming, Robertsville, Conn.

The Improved Champion Leg Band



Aluminum only; two sizes; adjustable to fit any fowl. Held by double lock. Can't lose off. Postpaid 12-15c; 25-20c; 50-35c; 100-60c. Initials 10c per 100 extra. 50 or less 5c. Also Pigeon Bands.

T. CADWALLADER, Box 1312, Salem, Ohio

SINGLE COMB White Leghorn Chickens 8 Cents each.
Breeders for sale 75c and \$1 each. Hatching eggs 50 cents per sitting; \$3 per 100. Chick feed best quality \$2.25 per 100 lbs. Lice powder and paint at half price.
E. F. Snyder, Olean, N. Y.

POTTER PORTABLE

FRESH AIR NO YARD SANITARY
\$22-POULTRY HOUSE

This House—7 feet high, 6 feet wide, 8 feet deep—a fine one for 25 hens. Just right for the backyard or vacant lot. Hens will lay the year "round" in a Potter fresh-air house. High-grade material and workmanship guaranteed. Made of inch red cypress flooring; painted two coats, complete with Potter V. E. roosts, dropboard, nests, feedhopper, fountain, etc. You could not build this house for \$25.00. Buy our factory made houses and save money. 2 Big Catalogues (132 pages and over 150 illustrations) showing Potter Portable Houses, coops, hoppers, roosting and nesting fixtures in all styles and sizes. You need Potter goods. They are made right and sell at right prices. Our catalogue mailed for two red stamps to cover postage. Write today. Potter & Co., Box E 16, Downers Grove, Ill.

pen was a sensation at the Garden and one of the best ever put together.

During May three foreign shipments were made from Monmouth Poultry Farms. The first consisted of 100 S. C. White Leghorn hens and 10 cocks, and went to Brazil. Two trios of White Leghorns to Venezuela, made up the second, and the third consisted of 5 exhibition cocks to Uruguay.

Swift and Company, New York, received from London via the Steamer Minneapolis 930 cases of dressed chickens during the week ending June 14th.

Two hundred cases of eggs were received in San Francisco from China recently. The eggs sold on the local market at 19 cents per dozen. It is reported that 800 cases more are on the way.

Fifty pens of fowls, representing fifty different varieties, were recently shipped to Argentine, by Robert Essex, Buffalo, N. Y. Eight pens of the shipment were selected from the yards of Geo. Urban, Jr., Pine Hill, Buffalo, N. Y.

A report says that a car containing 25,000 dozen eggs and 1,100 pounds of butter, valued at \$7,450, was shipped to New York from Morristown, Tenn., on May 28th. This is said to be the largest single shipment ever made from that point. Five other cars of butter and eggs were shipped on the same day to eastern points.

John L. Waddell, who is well known to Buff Rock breeders as a successful breeder and exhibitor, has removed from Downer's Grove, Ill., to Hardin, Mont. Mr. Waddell will continue his poultry interests as a breeder and judge and in addition will act as Associate Editor for Western Poultry, published at Lewiston, Idaho.

Superintendent John A. Murkin of the Greater New York Fair and Exposition Shows, scheduled for August 1913, announces the appointment of the following poultry and pigeon judges: J. H. Drevestadt, Chas. D. Cleveland, J. Harry Wolsieffer, W. H. Card, H. C. Dipple, G. D. Tilley, H. P. Clark, Arthur O. Schilling, Geo. L. Young, W. J. Stanton and Geo. Ewald.

Chas. Pape of Fort Wayne, Ind., has been appointed Assistant Superintendent. Applications for premium lists are coming in from all over the country and according to Mr. Murkin, the prospects for the Greater New York Fair Shows are bright indeed. Information, premium lists, entry blanks, etc., may be obtained by addressing John A. Murkin, Supt. Poul-

try Dept., Heidelberg, Bldg., Broadway and 42nd Street, New York City.

In the second International Egg Laying Contest held under the supervision of the Provincial Department of Agriculture at the Exhibition Grounds, Victoria, Can., the five leading pens at the close of the first six months (June 2) of the contest are as follows: Pen No. 17, S. C. White Leghorns, 737; Pen No. 15, S. C. White Leghorns, 728; Pen No. 16, S. C. White Leghorns, 703; Pen No. 18, S. C. White Leghorns, 696; Pen No. 32, Buff Orpingtons, 693. There are nine pens above the 600 mark and twelve pens that have laid over 500 eggs. The low score is 297 and is held by a pen of S. C. Black Minorcas. The varieties that have laid over six hundred eggs include White Leghorns, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons and Single Comb R. I. Reds. While those in the five hundred class are represented in addition to the above by S. S. Hamburgs, Buff Leghorns, White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks. There are forty pens competing and the following varieties are represented: R. I. Reds, Rose and Single Comb; Orpingtons, Black, White and Buff; Barred Rocks; White and Columbian Wyandottes; White Cornish Game; White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas and Hamburgs.

SALE OF REGALS

The summer sale of Regal White Wyandottes usually attracts wide attention and a large number of breeders have learned to wait for Jno. S. Martin's summer announcement before buying either stock or eggs. He is now offering 400 selected breeders at very low prices. These are all described in the special sales list that will be sent free upon application to Jno. S. Martin, Port Dover, Ont., Canada.

GROVE HILL POULTRY YARDS

Grove Hill Poultry Yards, Waltham, Mass., announces a forced sale of this season's breeders in Barred Rocks, Partridge Rocks and S. C. Brown Leghorns. The demands of their growing

stock are such that it is necessary to move a large number of this season's breeders at once—to do so prices have been dropped to a point of quick sales. Write for further particulars if interested in either of the three varieties.

FOR SALE — PRIZE WINNERS

Solid Buff Rock Cocks and Cockerels, even golden color, low combs. Quality for twenty years unsurpassed. Stock and eggs reasonable.

EDGEWOOD FARM, Ballston Lake, N. Y.

Springdale Poultry Farm's
S. C. Buff Leghorns R. C. Rhode Island Reds
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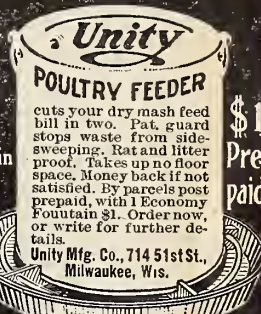


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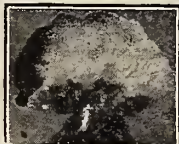


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**EGGS
AND
STOCK**

IMPROVING COCHIN BANTAMS IN AMERICA

By A. O. Schilling

(Continued from page 733)

treatment or training and care during the early development of the chicks will not be amiss.

When the chicks are ready to leave the mother, don't let them roam about in large open fields or runs and become wild and flighty. This will have a tendency to make them leggy and close feathered. We do not advocate close confinement but we do advise keeping in close touch with them at all times. Go among them and watch their development. Pick up the most promising ones and handle them. Place them in a cage and begin training early. While the feathers are growing and the shape is developing, help them along by placing the feathers and smoothing down the cushion feathers to cover juncture of tail. Pull fluff and thigh feathers outward, by running your fingers through them. A little training now and then will help wonderfully in developing a show specimen, and should afford many hours of pleasure and recreation. Conditioning for the show room is very easy when this is done regularly.

ATTEMPTS TO DECEIVE THE JUDGE

This calls to mind some of the evil practices which have come under our personal observation, while judging at some of the shows in various parts of the country. Pulling tails is practiced very often by amateurs as well as experienced breeders. It is absolutely unfair and when ever discovered the specimen should be eliminated at once from the prize list. During the past winter show season we discovered several specimens shown with their tails manipulated by breaking down the main feathers and as we understand it one female looked as though her tail had been ironed down, with the object of showing a greater raise or curve to her cushion. Such tricks are easily detected by an experienced eye, and it really seems absurd to try such things to say nothing of the ill effect upon a man's reputation when they are discovered.

Such practices should be stopped if the fancy is to continue in a healthy growth, and all breeders and judges should join hands to help wipe out the evil. There is no business or hobby that does not have its good and bad sides, but it is left to those who have the welfare and interest of the fancy at heart to make it a cleaner as well as a more profitable hobby or business, which ever you choose to pursue.

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The above is the title of the book that fully explains the Potter system, which tells how anyone may select the layers from the non-layers. No trap nest or other equipment needed. Every poultry raiser should have a copy. We have made arrangements with the publishers whereby we can offer a copy of the book with a year's subscription to AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD for one dollar. Address all orders to AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, 158 Pearl St., Buffalo, N. Y.

POPULARITY OF BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS IN DANGER

(Continued from page 745)

"In conclusion I would say, first, the present Standard cannot be produced from one mating. Second, double mating has advanced our Barred Rocks to the high position which they hold today. Third, the double mating has placed us on such a footing that I believe that we can take our present day cockerel-bred line, if our Standard will only allow us two shades darker in female, and not only can we produce both from one mating, but the female will be finer barred, more clear cut and distinct than our present day show female. Haldie Nicholson, Massachusetts."

BELIEVES WE SHOULD HAVE TWO CLASSES

"Editor American Poultry World:

"In reading over the extremely interesting arguments of the various breeders of Barred Rocks that have contributed their opinions on the single and double mating system, I have discovered nothing really new. It is the same old story—the double maters can produce the best specimens. The single maters apparently admit that the Standard should call for males and females of different shades of color.

"Now Mr. Cook has precisely my idea—have classes in our shows for both cockerel and pullet matings. By so doing, you remove at once Mr. Felch's contention of 50 per cent. culls.

"Now we are not all alike in our tastes. Some prefer the dark matings—let them have them. Others the light—let them have them. This practically relieves Mr. Latham's obstacle. He can go ahead and breed his pullet mating line. If our Standard calls for both light and dark, or cockerel and pullet mating varieties, as you call them, is it not equal to breeding single matings? From the small fanciers' standpoint or the large specialty breeders either, the call for light males and dark females for exhibition purposes will be a great benefit from a financial standpoint to the specialty breeder.

"Mr. Felch's idea of breeding, a middle mater, as he calls it, will not produce the high quality demanded at the present time, and while you may breed a more uniform flock in this way, they are of very mediocre quality, and

in my twenty years' experience have failed to find a demand for this style of fowl. The backbone of the fancy business is the constant demand for the rare high quality specimen that is just a little better than the ordinary good kind.

"We all know the tendency of color is to weaken. This does not apply to Barred Rocks alone, but any particular colored bird, consequently we have to keep breeding birds rather stronger than the ideal to produce the most satisfactory results. This does not mean that you must use smutty or muddy colored birds, but strong, live color, a shade or so stronger than the ideal. We certainly oppose any radical changes in the present Standard.

"However, I should have the black bar slightly wider than the white in females. The very best females we have seen in the past ten years have been this kind. With absolutely equally spaced barring, the white seems to predominate and we lose that ringy, snappy effect so desirable in a winning Barred Rock. Newton, Cosh, Mgr. Yama Farms, New York."

DOUBLE MATINGS COMPLY WITH THE DEMANDS OF FASHION

"Editor American Poultry World:

"I have your letter of March 25th in which you ask my views on the question. 'Is Double Mating Necessary?' from the standpoint of a Barred Rock breeder. Briefly, yes to comply with standard requirements and the demands of fashion, the latter, in my

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mind, being the guide for the former. The best specimens of any breed always anticipating any changes in the standard and the standard being booked for periodic revision so long as standard poultry continues to advance in beauty and utility.

"I have little sympathy with the outcry against double mating, as it only affects the fancy side of the breed and therefore concerns the exhibitor only. Nor has it been my experience that the so-called secrets of breeding exhibition Barred Rocks are mysteries at all. There is no breed that surpasses in definite instruction and detail the Plymouth Rock book and this is accessible to any one who will spend a dollar. A study of it will enable any intelligent person who will give the time and thought to the matter, a very fair idea of how exhibition Barred Rocks are produced. Single mating made possible by revision of the standard requirements as to color, will not enable the casual breeder to produce specimens that will win over those raised by the man who gives the matter the best in him.

"Strange as it may seem, there is one alternative that has not been advocated so far as I have seen. Two propositions have been put forward, one to have two breeds light and dark, the other to alter color requirements to let in the pullet breeding male. Why not adopt the cockerel mating line as a standard if something has to be changed?

"Cockerel mating females are being given ribbons in exhibition classes to-day. A good cockerel mating pen shows a great uniformity in color in male and females and my experience is that this strain lays more eggs than the pullet strain. If a single mating is to come, I advocate the adoption of a standard to fit the best cockerel mating male and female of today, but I must deplore this interference which is a truckling to the man who desires to fit the standard to his ideas and his flock. The standard color requirements do not affect the qualities of the Barred Rock as a table fowl or a layer, as a utility bird they have been always bred by single mating, for exhibition practically always by double mating. Why this howl now? The popularity of a breed expressed in the show room is nevertheless based on its utility record. Egg strains can be produced with double mating as well as with single mating, also table characteristics. Can single mating or standard revision of color make the breeding of exhibition birds a mere mechanical performance? I do not think so, and I sincerely hope not. The true fancier is a fancier because he is trying to solve a difficult problem, the more difficult the more fascinating to him. The winning of a ribbon is as nothing to the breeding of the winner. I fear the Barred Rock folks are becoming nervous, because other chickens loom large in the public eye and attract the attention and the dollars of the novice and are trying to head off the competition by a single mating move. Why not give double mating through publicity? Let every breeder instruct his customers as to its why and wherefore and watch egg production, early maturing qualities, etc.

"Yes, I do not think double mating necessary and advisable just as I have deemed it wise to make twelve separate matings with forty females, and I believe I should get nearer my goal if there were forty matings instead of twelve with only a pair in each, provided every mating had a definite purpose justified by individual characteristics, Alfred D. Robinson, California."

ELIMINATE DOUBLE MATING BY GIVING US A LIGHT MALE AND DARK FEMALE

"Editor American Poultry World:

"I have taken much interest in the letters in your May issue on single mating versus double mating of Barred Rocks. It seems to me that the writers of these letters try to answer two questions. Is double mating necessary and are the requirements of the Standard of Barred Plymouth Rocks right? My answer to the latter question would be, no. My reason for said

answer would be, that there are too few of the breeders at large who have not the facilities to practice such matings as are necessary to produce both standard males and females. Neither do they have the capital nor the desire.

"To the former question, I would say that double mating is neither necessary nor desirable to produce the kind of Barred Rock that the users of fowls want. The Standard should require such fowls as the average breeder can produce from such stock as he can readily and reasonably secure. He can not do this when the color of the male and female is the same. Nature made the male Barred Rock lighter than the female, man makes them the same color, sometimes.

"We who are in the business of breeding Barred Rocks, sell our surplus eggs for hatching and our surplus birds to our neighbors. After the hatching season we sell our eggs to the stores, etc. We need the colored birds that these people will buy and which will reproduce themselves. I know of no instance where the oft quoted breeding rule of 'like produced like' is violated, than trying to breed show birds from a pen of show females mated to a show cockerel. Yet when one shows such a pen and wins the blue ribbon at a local show, all your customers want hatching eggs from that pen. We all know that their efforts are usually crowned with failure. What the people want is Barred Rock with such Standard requirements that they can from their own flocks breed birds that will win in local shows.

"After all the whole question resolves itself into this: Do we want such Standard requirements that most of us can breed good specimens most of the time and show birds once in a while or such a Standard that only a few favorably situated breeders can produce show birds? In the interest of small breeders and small shows the Standard should be revised so as to return to the light male and the dark female and thus eliminate double mating.

"The Standard should be made for the masses. This would not hurt the large breeders. For if the same energy and skill is used on single mating as is now used on double mating it would still keep them far in advance.

"It does seem, however, that the skill which has been expended to bring the Barred Rock up to its beautiful shape

and color today should not go unrewarded. But anything which tends to hold the breed back, which tends to lessen its popularity should be discarded. Let us then have the Standard return to the light male and dark female and thus eliminate double mating and bring the grand old Barred Rock back into the front rank in poultrydom where it rightly belongs. George Watson, Pennsylvania."

LET GOOD ENOUGH ALONE

"Editor American Poultry World:

"I can see no great necessity of making any radical change in our present Standard. I have had the best of success producing winners by the double mating system. Therefore, I say, let good enough alone. I note one change that has taken place in the last three or four years that I believe is for the good of the breed; at all the leading shows all good breeders are showing darker colored females instead of those light faded out specimens. As you well know nine out of every ten

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Whiting's Roupene is a genuine disease germ destroyer. It takes right hold and cures without fuss and delay.

Roupene prevents contagion, you do not have to quarantine the diseased birds.

Roupene not only cures Roup, Canker and Diphtheritic Roup, but it also cures Sorehead, Limberneck, Colds and Pip—all diseases of the breathing organs. 50 cents and \$1.00 a bottle.

Whiting's *White Diarrhoea Remedy* prevents and cures White Diarrhoea. If the first feed of Baby Chicks is bread crumbs moistened with Whiting's *White Diarrhoea Remedy* it will prevent their having diarrhoea, or will cure them if they already have it. 50 cents a bottle, all dealers or mailed by us on receipt of price.

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blue ribbon winners are produced by a special mating, so whether it is single or double mating, the good ones are usually from some special mating.

"It seems to be the small breeders that are doing the cackling this time, they don't seem to be able to breed birds to fit the present Standard, so they want Standard made to fit them. As yet I have heard nothing from the (big boys) nor do I expect to as I believe they are pretty well suited at present. H. B. Douglas, New York."

DOUBLE MATING A SERIOUS DRAWBACK TO PARTI-COLORED VARIETIES

Editor American Poultry World.

That the future welfare of the most popular of all breeds, "The Barred Plymouth Rocks", will depend largely on the system of mating pursued by most breeders, is the opinion of close students of this variety. I have not been breeding Barred Rocks as long as Latham, Thompson, Bradley, Felch, Baldwin and many others, but I have found out that we cannot breed both the fine exhibition male and female from the same mating to agree with the Standard of Perfection, as it is today.

Consequently, not having the necessary space to handle both the pullet and cockerel matings, I have given up the cockerel or dark mating, and will devote my space and time to the breeding of the female to conform, as near as possible, to Standard requirements. Take my condition here and the reader will say I am for the single mating, regardless of what I have already said. This is some argument all right and is perhaps true to some extent, and right here is where I would favor the single mating. It gives us a chance to raise both the male and female from the one mating if the Standard called for such birds as could be raised from this single mating. And if this was the true condition we would have three, four or five breeders of the Barred Rocks, to one as the condition is today.

There is no doubt in my mind, but this double mating idea has been a serious drawback to all parti-colored varieties, and especially the Barred Rocks. To the prospective buyer, the one looking around for the breed that catches his or her eye, and in most cases the Barred Rock will do this, but upon closer investigation they find that they will be compelled to keep two matings to produce both the exhibition male and female, in many cases they will give up to other breeds not requiring the double mating. If we had the single mating in Barred Rocks, we would have more breeders of them.

The Standard has compelled this double mating system so long, I don't believe it best to change to the single mating by allowing the lighter colored male to take the place of the dark bird as bred today. Take the finest exhibition male of today, the barring is very close and fine, the dark bars exceeding the width of the white bars, consequently at a few steps distance this bird shows a conglomerated mess of white and black, it does not give the beautiful barred effect so much admired by visitors in the show room or in the poultry yards. Let us have "bars of equal width on a feather" and they will attract the prospective buyer. Take the female, the best specimens of today, the ones winning the blue in hottest competition, the dark bar is at least one and one-half to twice the width of the light bar. Again I say let the "bars be of equal width on a feather", and our barred beauties will be more attractive. This is getting away from the subject some, but the above points show where the trouble lies.

The revision committee for Barred Rocks certainly have a proposition to handle, and I feel sure they are equal to the task, and will give the Barred Rock breeders a Standard that will be the best for the variety, and at the same time one that will not be misleading to the beginner. I hope the revision committee will give us a Standard that will create new interest, and keep the Barred Rock to the front. Clarence Young, Sweetwater, Tenn.

WHAT OTHER BREEDERS SAY

J. F. Harsh, Iowa: I don't see how we are going to produce exhibition

specimens without double mating. The Standard calls for the cockerel to be of the same color as that of the pullet. We will not get many cockerels from single matings of the same shade or color, but the Standard can change the color of the breed. Still I think it is better to leave it as it is, as it gives us more chances in the show room by exhibiting cockerel-bred and pullet-bred birds separately.

Wm. McLoud, Canada: I never have been a believer in double mating or in other words, I never have made a success of it. In 1900 at the Guelph show, I won first and second cockerel, first and fourth pullet bred from single matings. In those days we had brown and yellow legs and beaks, strong vigorous birds not the type of a great many of the Plymouth Rocks of today.

H. D. Pinckney, New York: I have been breeding Barred Plymouth Rocks for the past twelve years and have practiced the double mating system, and as long as the Standard calls for male and female to be the same shade of color will continue to breed my birds by the double mating plan. As the males have a tendency to run lighter in color than the females, I do not believe that a single mating could stand for any length of time and produce high grade exhibition males and females from the same pair of birds and have the same shade of color in all sections, as those produced by double mating. I do not use males in my pullet matings that are very light color, but with good and clear cut barring. My cockerel bred females are well barred and are a little darker than Standard color.

Kuhlmann Sisters, Winona, Minn.:—Is double mating necessary? We certainly know it is to produce the Barred Plymouth Rocks. We started out deluded that it was not and were put back a great deal. Since starting to mate for pullets only, we find the results more than gratifying, we have abandoned the cockerel-bred line, but had a strain started that had we been able to keep on would have also proven our experience in the female line.

Five years ago we introduced the best pullet-bred line we could find into our flock and today we are getting a little nearer to the exhibition females so much desired to win the blue, and we hope to win the success we so much desire from some of our own matings.

BONNIE BROOK POULTRY FARM

The attention of those who desire to secure high class S. C. White Leghorns, is called to the advertisement of the Bonnie Brook Poultry Farm, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on cover three of this issue. They are offering 2,000 high class utility birds for sale to make room for their growing stock of which they have an unusually large number. These birds will be disposed of in any quantity to suit the purchaser at prices that are well worth investigating.

SPECIAL OFFER

"Poultry Foods and Feeding" fills a long felt want and meets the popular demand for a book that covers the feeding question in a manner that all can understand. The price is one dollar per copy, but for a limited time we have decided to accept orders for the book, together with a three year subscription to AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, for \$1.50. Send your order today to AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y.

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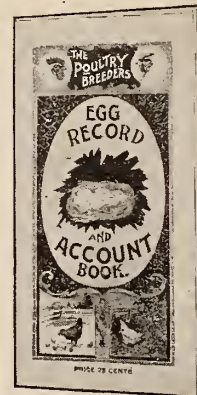
Some great bargains for July in Rhode Island Reds is announced by the Buschmann-Pierce Red Farms, Box 30, Carmel, Ind. They also announce that they will have young stock ready for the fall fairs and early shows. The Buschmann-Pierce Farms, are among the largest breeders of Reds in the country and their show record stamps quality on their flock.

If interested in Reds write them your wants.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

EDITORIAL NOTE—This department will be devoted to answers to questions of general interest on practical poultry topics asked by subscribers and addressed to Editorial Department, AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY, Stafford Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y. Answers in this department are free of charge. Where two or more persons ask substantially the same questions, only one answer will be given. In asking questions try to send full information. The subscriber's name and address must be given [not for publication]. If a reply by mail is desired, be sure to enclose stamped addressed envelope.

GAPES

Q. Can you advise what to do for gapes in young chicks? I have raised chickens for several years and have never been troubled with this disease before. What is its cause? Mrs. E. B., Ohio.

A. Gapes is a disease that is very common in some localities and is caused by the presence of small parasitic worms in the windpipe. Their presence in chicks from one to four weeks of age usually causes heavy losses. In the adult stage the female is about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, and the male 1-5 inch in length. These worms occur in pairs and are firmly joined together. This peculiarity gives the worm a forked appearance or of having two heads on one body. They attach themselves to the inner membrane of the wind-pipe by their sucker-like mouths and subsist by sucking the blood from the membrane. This causes irritation and inflammation and stimulates the secretion of mucuous. It is the irritation and accumulation of mucuous that causes the chick to gasp for breath, the accumulation of worms and mucuous often resulting in the chick's death from suffocation. In treating the disease all sick birds should be removed to quarters by themselves, well apart from the unaffected ones and the ground previously occupied should be thoroughly disinfected. A good coating of air slaked lime thoroughly spaded in is highly recommended.

Probably the most effective way to give relief to the sick chicks is to extract the worms, this may be accomplished by making a loop of horse hair or fine wire and passing it for some distance down the wind-pipe, give it a few turns and withdraw. Several worms should be brought out at each operation. Care must be exercised not to suffocate the chicks or to pass the extractor too far, a few trials will give the necessary experience. Thoroughly scald the drinking fountains and all dishes used around the runs and the runs themselves should receive thorough disinfecting several times during the season to prevent a recurrence of the trouble the following season.

HENS AND CHICKS GO BLIND

Q. I have a Rhode Island Red hen now two years old, she has proven to be a good mother. Last fall I noticed that she appeared to be going blind,

that is she seemed to experience much trouble in picking up grain. Upon examination I found her eyes appeared lighter in color than normal. She continued to lay well so I decided to set her again this spring, when she hatched I gave her the chicks from another hen, twenty-four in all, and now that they are two weeks old they are all blind. I never thought of her affecting them, but it must be so. What is the ailment and what is the remedy? Mrs. C. G., Oregon.

A. It is possible that the trouble affecting the hen's eyes may have been of an infectious nature and was transmitted to the chicks, but I can find no record of a similar case to support such a theory. It is very hard in cases of this kind to give a reliable

answer from a word description of the trouble. A personal examination usually brings out facts that are overlooked by the questioner. My suggestion as to the cause of the trouble is, that it is possible that you may have used some lice preparation on the hen or chicks or both that contains some ingredient that affected the eyes and caused partial blindness; by the state-

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LAMBERT'S Death To Lice

(2) and your lice troubles will be no more. Safe, sure, quick, easy to apply. Will not injure hens, eggs, chicks, or soil plumage. Sold in 10c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 sizes. Send 2c for latest copy of Lambert's "POCKET BOOK OF POINTERS".

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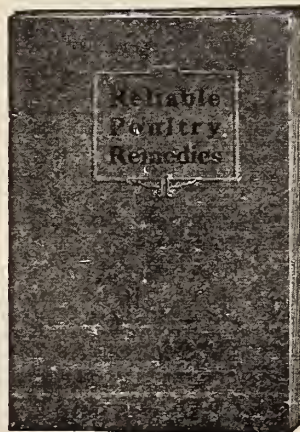
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ment that the hen's eyes appear much lighter colored than normal, I take it that possibly a film may have grown over the sight and that the film is

and small gravel by them all the time. L. L. J., Texas.

A. The above question was referred by this department to Mrs. Andrew



Long Island has long been noted for its garden farms, and large quantities of early lettuce and other early vegetables are annually produced there. It is no less noted for its poultry farms and each year sees many additions to those already established within its shores. On another page in this issue will be found an announcement in which is offered two hundred and forty little farms, situated on a section of the island, of which the above illustration shows a part, thirty minutes from New York City with very facility for convenient travel to and fro.

caused by the introduction of some foreign matter into the eye.

INDIAN RUNNERS DYING

Q. I have read with much interest a great many articles in various magazines and other periodicals on breeding and care of Indian Runner Ducks, but have never seen anything that covers the trouble I am having. My laying ducks are attacked while laying or soon thereafter in the following manner: They drop down and seem to lose the use of their legs, remaining in this condition two or three days, after which they die, while the young ducklings, similarly afflicted, die within three or four hours after developing the trouble. I have opened one old duck and one young duck and found them exactly alike on the inside.

1st—A clot of very black blood covering the valve of the heart.

2nd—The main artery from the head to the heart, very much enlarged and black.

Will you kindly give the cause of and remedy for this trouble?

Following is my mode of care and feeding of the ducks: I have a lot 24x50 feet in which I have but four old ducks, with plenty of shade, and I allow them to sleep out of doors during pleasant weather, and at all times keep an ample supply of clean, pure water three times each week. I feed them a mash three times each day, consisting of wheat, corn chops, maize, kafir and bran, with a little sand, oyster shell and beef scraps. I also keep oyster shell, sand, charcoal

Brooks, the well known Indian Runner Duck breeder, who writes as follows: The correspondent is not very explicit, especially in regard to the care and manner of feeding the ducks. The proportions of the different ingredients in the mash are not given and even though the materials are all good, the proportions may be all wrong, with the result that a poorly balanced ration is being fed making it necessary for the ducks to overeat in effort to secure the needed elements. I do not like mash three times a day for Runners; it is better to give them one feed a day of whole grains, preferably at night. In this instance the trouble looks very much like a case of overfeeding with a lack of exercise and green food. It may be poisoning from eating rose beetles, which if eaten in any quantity cause sudden death. If these ducks are from the north and not fully acclimated they will be more susceptible to disease.

COOPING FOR LONG SHIPMENT

Q. Will you advise through columns

BUY GOOD PRINTING—IT PAYS

I make a specialty of printing for the poultryman, who is particular what he gets. Send for prices and catalogue, I can please you.

J. A. SWARTZ,

The Poultryman's Printer, Chicago Junction, Ohio

EACH ONE A KING IN ITS CLASS

CHICURE LICE POWDER will absolutely rid your fowl and poultry houses of all lice and vermin. 25 cents, postage additional.

CHICURE GERM DESTROYER without fail prevents all germ diseases. 50 cents and \$1.00 postpaid.

CHICURE ROUP CURE prevents and cures when others fail. 25 cents. 50 cents and \$1.00, postpaid. At Dealers or sent direct. Agents Wanted.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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Box 31, Lincoln, Neb. PRATT
FOOD CO., Eastern Distributors, Phila., Pa.

Rhode Island Reds

Rose and Single Comb Exclusively

Harris' record laying and prize winning strain combines size and vigor. First prize at Boston, Schenectady, N. Y., Chicago and many other shows. Eggs \$2 for 15, \$5 for 50, \$10 for 108. 25 per cent. discount after June 1st.

Elm Poultry Farm, W. S. Harris, Mansfield, Mass.

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of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD how to proceed to ship 20 White Wyandottes to California? Would the shipment be expensive? H. F. H., Penna.

A. To insure the birds making the journey in good condition they should have a fairly roomy coop so constructed that feed and water can be easily supplied. Two coops 2½ feet high by 2½ deep and 6 feet long should answer your purpose. Divide into two compartments and place five birds in each compartment. Coops should be so constructed that one side is slatted and a trough for feed and water should run the entire length of coop on this side. A bag of feed should accompany the shipment. The coops may be made of light material, to lessen the charges, but should be firmly put together. As to cost of shipping, your local express agent can give you full details.

Q. Occasionally a hen will become listless and her comb fade and take on a yellowish hue. What is the cause and the remedy? Mrs. J. H., Florida.

A. Symptoms like these generally appear when the fowls are infested with lice. An examination will decide. If no vermin are found it may be said to be a liver irregularity and although treatment avails little, some times a cure can be effected by giving the following treatment: Give plenty of green food and frequent doses of Epsom salts, ¼ to ½ teaspoonful to a bird. See that the sanitary conditions of the place are correct and feed a quantity of light bulky food to the entire flock.

EAGLE BAY FARM

The reader's attention is directed to the advertising of Eagle Bay Farm, Silver Creek, N. Y., who become annual advertisers with this issue. Eagle Bay Farm is located on the southern shore of Lake Erie, three miles from Silver Creek, N. Y. It is an up-to-date plant devoted to breeding S. C. White Leghorns and R. C. and S. C. Rhode Island Reds. The equipment consists of a brooder house 20x200 feet, a laying house, 20x120 feet with a 20x80 feet extension now in course of construction, which will make the house 20x200 feet; a breeding house 20x75 feet and numerous colony houses scattered over a large range.

About 1,200 layers and 500 breeding birds are kept and at the present time they have on hand over 3,000 growing chicks. As these birds are growing rapidly and require additional attention and room as they develop, it is necessary that a large number of the breeding stock and layers be disposed of, consequently interesting reductions in prices, considering quality, have been made. As this farm's principal object is the production of eggs, each and every individual has to earn her keep, therefore only the best producers are allowed room in their pens.

With this information at hand, those who desire to establish a flock of layers should get into communication with the farm at once and secure a few of their mature birds for next year's breeding. The poultry is in charge of F. A. House, a poultryman of experience. Mr. House bred Reds, Leghorns and White and Black Orpingtons before coming to this farm and has produced many high class specimens that have proven their quality in the show room. He advises that all correspondence will have prompt and careful attention and all stock will be as represented. Write them today and mention A. P. W.

POULTRY SHOW DATES

CALIFORNIA

SANTA CRUZ—Nov. 15-18; Santa Cruz Ply. Assn., E. J. Harran, Sec.
WILLOWS—Nov. 19-22; Glenn Co. Ply. Breeders Assn., Otto F. Schnebord, Sec.
STOCKTON—Nov. 19-22; San Joaquin Ply. Assn., W. MacKay, Sec.
OAKLAND—Nov. 25-30; Alameda County Ply. Assn., C. G. Hinds, Sec., 535 42nd St., Oakland, Calif.
FRESNO—Dec. 3-6; Fresno Ply. Pigeon & Pet Stock Assn., Russell Uhler, Sec.
MODESTO—Dec. 4-6; Stanislaus Ply. Assn., E. C. Nichols, Sec.
SAN MATEO—Dec. 4-7; San Mateo County Ply. Assn., Arthur R. Schroed-Sec., San Gregorio, Calif.
PETALUMA—Dec. 10-13; Petaluma Fanciers' Assn., H. R. Campbell, Sec.
LOS ANGELES—Jan. 6-13; Ply. Breeders' Assn. of Southern Calif., Jos. F. Davis, Sec.

CANADA

TORONTO—Aug. 29-Sept. 5; Canadian National Exhibition, J. O. Orr, Sec.

FLORIDA

LAKE LAND—Dec. 8-13; South Florida Ply. Assn., J. H. Wendler, Sec.
TAMPA—Dec. 29-Jan. 3; Florida Fanciers' Assn., J. H. Wendler, Sec.

ILLINOIS

MILLEDGEVILLE—Dec. 15-20; C. A. Straka, Sec., Milledgeville Ply. Assn.

INDIANA

MARION—Dec. 10-13; Northern Indiana Ply. Assn., F. Sherwin, Sec.
BRAZIL—Jan. 12-17; Brazil Ply. Club, J. C. MacDonald, Sec.

IOWA

DYERSVILLE—Dec. 2-6; Ply. Pigeon & Pet Stock Assn., Frank Faha, Jr., Sec.

LOUISIANA

SHREVEPORT—Nov. 5-12; State Fair, Louis N. Brueggerhoff, Sec.

MARYLAND

HAGERSTOWN—Oct. 14-18; Hagerstown Fair, W. F. Spahr, Sec., Ply. Dept.

MICHIGAN

DETROIT—Jan. 19-25; Mich. State Breeders' Assn., J. A. Turner, Sec., 703 Seymour St., Lansing, Mich.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Great New York Fair & Exposition, Poultry Show, Aug. 4-9; Pigeon Show, Aug. 11-16; Bantam Show, Aug. 18-23; Pet Stock Show, Aug. 25-30; John A. Murkin, Supt., Ply. Dept., Heidelberg Bldg., 42nd St.
ROCHESTER—Sept. 15-22; Summer Show Rochester Industrial Exposition, E. F. Edwards, Sec.
SYRACUSE—Sept. 8-13; State Fair, W. H. Manning, Supt. Ply., Saratoga Springs.

YONKERS—Nov. 19-25; Westchester Fanciers' Club, Rudolph Appell, Sec. White Plains, N. Y.

BUFFALO—Nov. 25-29; International Poultry Association, Inc., J. H. Drev-enstedt, Sec.

NEW YORK—Dec. 2-6; Grand Central Palace Show, L. D. Howell, Sec., Mineola, N. Y.

BATAVIA—Dec. 8-13; Genesee Co. Ply. Assn., Fred Bentley, Sec.

ROCHESTER—Dec. 15-20; Flower City Ply. & Pigeon Assn., J. F. Tallinger, Sec.

ROCHESTER—Dec. 29, 1913-Jan. 4, 1914; Genesee Valley P. & P. Assn., F. A. Newman, Sec.

NEW YORK—Dec. 31-Jan. 5, Madison Square Garden, Chas. D. Cleveland, Sec., Eatontown, N. J.

UTICA—Jan. 12-17; Utica Poul. & Pet Stock Assn., A. G. Warner, Sec.

OHIO

CLEVELAND—Aug. 25-30; The Forest City Fair, H. J. Kline, Gen'l Mgr.

EATON—Feb. 2-7; Preble Co. Ply. Assn., Ora Overholser, Sec.

OREGON

PORTLAND—Dec. 1-6; Oregon Poultry & Pet Stock Assn., W. L. Fulmer, Sec.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLEN TOWN—Sept. 22-27; Allentown Fair, W. Theo. Wittman, Supt. Ply.

MT. CARMEL—Nov. 25-29; Mt. Carmel Fanciers' Assn., Thos. F. Owens, Sec.
McDONALD—Dec. 9-12; A. V. Campbell, Sec.

LEWISTON—Dec. 30-Jan. 2; Miffin Co. Ply. Assn., A. D. Ullrich, Asst. Sec.

RHODE ISLAND

WESTERLY—Dec. 11-13; So. County Ply. Assn., Inc., Roger F. Dunham, Sec.

SOUTH CAROLINA

BENNETTSVILLE—Dec. 3-5; Marlboro Ply. Assn., C. E. Crombe, Sec.

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND—Dec. 9-12; Virginia Poultry Assn., G. E. Guvernator, Sec., Barton Heights, Richmond.

WASHINGTON

TACOMA—Dec. 30-Jan. 4; Tacoma Ply. Assn., Wm. Shephard, Sec., Sumner, Wash.

WALLA WALLA—Jan. 12-14; J. A. Levy, Sec.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE AMERICAN CORNISH CLUB, JUNE 7, 1913

Meeting called to order by Dr. W. A. Low, president, in his office at Catonsville, Md., Saturday, June 7, 1913, at 2 P. M., with Dr. Low, President, John W. Ward of New Jersey 1st vice-president, and E. H. Smith of Virginia, of the executive board in attendance. In the absence of the Secretary, R. E. Glenn, the chair appointed John W. Ward to act as secretary.

Discussion opened with the selecting of the names of three prominent Cornish judges from which two were drawn to be submitted to the Warrenton, Va., Poultry Show, with request to them to select one for next club meet.

On account of the unnecessary expense involved, Mr. Smith made a motion that hereafter, except at the club meet each year, the awarding of special club ribbons for first prize winners should be discontinued. Seconded by Mr. Ward. Carried.

Mr. Ward made a motion that the secretary of the Baltimore show be requested to open a "Futurity Stake" for Cornish cockerels and pullets for the next Baltimore show, the winner taking the whole stake with either a cockerel or pullet that in the opinion of the judge was the best all around bird for the advancement of the breed. Classes to be made for Darks and Whites. Seconded by Mr. Smith. Carried.

In the general discussion that followed, all present expressed their appreciation of the interest shown by the Standard Revision Committee on Cornish, concerning the change of classification of the Cornish from the Oriental class to the English class in the next Standard.

The executive committee also wishes to urge all members to be prompt in the payment of dues as the club is growing daily. The sale of Cornish, both stock and eggs, exceeds other years and in every way Cornish are forging rapidly to the front.

There being no further business, Mr. Smith moved we adjourn. Seconded by Mr. Ward. Carried.

John W. Ward,
Act. Sec'y.

BYERS STRAIN ORPINGTONS

C. S. Byers, Hazelrigg, Ind., started fifteen years ago to establish his noted strains of Orpingtons. Buff, Black, White, and today has one of the finest flocks in the country. Mr. Byers finds it necessary to dispose of a large number of breeding birds to allow him to give his growing stock the room and attention demanded for their best development. Therefore he announces that he is in a position to save you 50 per cent. on quality birds to meet your future requirements.

SAVE EIGHTY-FIVE CENTS

By sending 65c today for the following Clubbing Combination, AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, 1 year, National Barred Rock Journal, 1 year, Fruit Belt, 1 year, all for 65c.

SPECIALTY CLUBS

NOTICE TO POULTRY SHOW SECRETARIES

The American Black Minorca Club, desiring to increase its membership and to stimulate larger exhibits of Minorcas in all the shows in America, will donate silver cups, ribbons and cash specials to any poultry show subject to the following terms.

To one show in each state and province, where we have ten or more paid members, the club will offer a silver cup to be competed for by club members residing within the state. To be eligible for competition, a breeder must be a member in good standing. He must exhibit at least one cock, one cockerel, one hen and one pullet. Where more than this number are exhibited, only four birds, one cock, one cockerel, one hen and one pullet may compete for this prize.

No breeder shall be barred from competition if a part of his exhibit is disqualified or if one or more of his bras have died after making entry, whether before or after the show opens.

The secretary of the club will also solicit a list of cash specials, ribbons, &c., to be open for competition to club members at the same show.

Associations desiring to have the "State Meet" should communicate with the undersigned secretary at once, stating whatever special inducements they wish to offer. A vote will be taken in each State Branch the first of September, to determine place of holding meeting so your offers should reach us as soon as possible.

In addition to the above offer, the club will offer in any fair or show in the United States or Canada, five handsome silk ribbons to be competed for by club members and those who make application for membership previous to the date of the show. These handsome ribbons are absolutely free to all fairs and poultry shows who comply with the following rules:

Rules governing the distribution of ribbons:

1. Any show desiring to offer American Black Minorca Club ribbons must publish the following notice in their premium list and mail a copy to the secretary for his files.

2. A complete list of all Single Comb Black Minorca exhibitors as well as a complete list of the awards must be furnished to the secretary immediately at the close of the show.

3. A copy of the premium list must be mailed to all club members within 100 miles, provided said list is supplied by the secretary of A. B. M. Club.

NOTICE

"The American Black Minorca Club offers at show five handsome silk ribbons open to competition of its members and those who make application to the secretary enclosing \$2.00 to pay membership fee and dues to July first, 1914, two or more members exhibiting. Ribbons will be awarded as follows: one ribbon each for best cock, hen, cockerel, pullet, pen. All Minorca breeders who are not members are cordially invited to join and try for these and other valuable prizes. New members will receive free a copy of the 1913 year book which is worth having. Send application to Marcus Allen Northrup, Secretary, Orangeburg, N. Y.

ANCONA CLUB NOTES

The Ancona Club is about to issue its annual Year Book which will contain a list of members' names and addresses, considerable live Ancona reading matter, and the book will be profusely illustrated. This book is given wide circulation throughout the United States and Canada and progressive Ancona breeders should not be left out. Membership costs but one dollar per year, or together with the official organ of the club, the Ancona World, \$1.25. Breeders will be listed in the book if they join the club at once. Remittance should be sent to R. W. Van Hoesen, Pres., Franklinville, New York.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

RATES:—Classified advertisements will be inserted in this department of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD at 5 cents a word per month for one or two months, or at 4 cents a word per month for three or more months. Change of copy allowed quarterly without extra cost. No order accepted for less than 50 cents for each insertion. Numbers, initials and abbreviations count as words. No display allowed other than initial word or name.

TERMS:—Cash with order and copy of advertisement. Positively no exceptions to this rule. Please count the words correctly to avoid delay in publishing. Write copy of your advertisement plainly to insure its appearing correctly. Copy must reach AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD office by 18th of the month preceding date of issue.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD is furnished every classified advertiser without charge during the time his advertisement appears in these columns.

We guarantee to publish an average monthly circulation of 45,000 copies during the year ending with April, 1913.

"BECOME IDENTIFIED WITH A WINNER."

ANCONAS

ANCONAS—Eggs for hatching from Blue Ribbon and Special prize winners and unexcelled layers. Member Ancona Club. Marion Hill, Geneva, N. Y., R. No. 4. 12-1-4

ANDALUSIANS

I HAVE 200 breeders of this beautiful variety. Won 140 ribbons at 14 of the leading shows in the United States and Canada, 1912-13. Heavy layers of large white eggs. Send for mating list and prices. Appletree Farm, E. D. Bird, Greenwich, Conn. 3-7-3

BANTAMS

RARE BARGAINS—Golden and Silver Sebright, Buff, Black, White and Partridge Cochins, Rose Comb Black, Red Pyle and Black Red Game Bantams, 1000 Birds. Proper & Son, Schoharie, N. Y. 12-7-13

BANTAMS—"Classy" Red Pyles, bred from best imported and home bred birds. Also Black Cochins Bants. Usually have a choice few to spare. Eggs in season. "Zim," Gloversville, N. Y. tf

America's greatest winning strain of **BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.** Have pleased noted breeders and can please you. B. O. Schilling, Linden Road, R. F. D. No. 1, Rochester, N. Y. 12-1-4

BLACK, WHITE, BUFF COCHIN, Light and Dark Brahma Bantams, winners of blue ribbons, cups, medals, etc., at America's largest shows. It will pay you to write me before buying. A. I. Paine, Whitman, Mass. tf

BANTAM SPECIALIST—Buff, Black, Partridge Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas. I ship on approval. Circular free. Geo. C. Salmon, Port Dickinson, N. Y. tf

BANTAMS—White Japanese Bantams, males and females for sale. B. G. Wier, Lititz, Pa. 2-7-3

AMERICA'S BEST COCHIN BANTAMS: If you wish the Best, either Show Birds, Breeders, Pets or Utility Bantams, be sure and turn to Cover Page 3 and read our ad carefully. Wahebe Bantam Yards. 3-9-3

ALL BREEDERS of Bantams should procure a copy of the "Bantam Book." Fully describes all varieties and tells how to feed and care for them. Just what the beginner wants to know. Send 50c. today to AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING CO., Buffalo, N. Y. tf

BUCKEYES

WEISBERG'S QUALITY BUCKEYES:—Are you looking ahead? Investigate Buckeyes, the faultless new breed. Catalogue gladly sent. A. H. Weisberg, Nevada, Mo. 3-9-3

CAMPINES

SILVER CAMPINES:—Jacobus strain. Pure white eggs from extra fine stock averaging 200 eggs \$2.50 for 15. Order at once for early delivery. Martling Hennyery, Ridgefield, N. J. Box 180. 6-7-3

SILVER & GOLDEN CAMPINES. Our birds have proven by their winnings that they are the world champions of them all. See our advertisement on cover 3. Manhattan Farms, Geo. E. Noeth, Owner, Brighton, N. Y. tf

M. R. JACOBUS, Box 3-W, Ridgefield, N. J., the original introducer of the Improved Campines, now offers eggs from Silver and Golden Campines at half price. Last season some of my best Campines were hatched in July and August. My book "Campines by Jacobus" free unless you prefer to send postage. 1-7-3

COCHINS

COCHINS ALL VARIETIES as well as Brahmas and Langshans are described in the book "The Asiatics", the only complete treatise on the oldest fowls in existence. A copy will be sent post-paid upon receipt of 50c. cash or stamps to AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

DORKINGS

RED DORKINGS—England's oldest fowls, brought to Britain by the Romans. Cocks, black-breasted reds of eight pounds; hens, black-spangled reds of six. Heavy layers of white eggs. Old Stock for sale now, young stock ready by October. Write for old fashioned circular to C. Weygandt, Wissahickon Ave., Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa. 11-3-4

DUCKS

COOK'S STANDARD FAWN INDIAN RUNNERS, large white egg strain. Stock and eggs. Booklet containing valuable information for stamp. Irving E. Cook, Munnsville, N. Y. 6-9-3

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THE NEW EDITION OF DUCKS AND GEESE should be in the hands of every breeder of water fowl. Contains the origin of the Ducks. Describes the different Standard varieties. Tells about the wonderful Duck Industry on Long Island and abroad. 104 pages, 8 1-2 x 11 1-2. Price 75 cents. AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

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Bargain CHAMPION WHITE SALMON and BLACK FAVEROLLES. Retiring. 1,000 birds to be sold by December. Best strain on earth, particulars sent on application. Betts, Goostrey, Cheshire, England. 3-7-3

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SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS—Cock won 8 firsts, two seconds, headed my best pen, sacrificing at \$5.00. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. Raymond Heald, West Chester, Pa. 3-7-3

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HOUDANS—Proprietor all Petersen's, also book 20c. Eggs, stock. Dr. Wright, Boister's Mills, Me. tf

LEGHORNS—BROWN

LAMSON'S ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS are bred to lay. Baby chicks from layers. \$15-hundred. Winners Madison Square and leading shows. Eggs for hatching. Circular. H. S. Lamson, Box C, Cameron, N. Y. tf

SEND YOUR ORDER today for a copy of "The Leghorns", the most complete treatise on your favorites ever written, three full page illustrations in colors, one showing correct plumage color of male and female Brown Leghorns. 144 pages—price \$1.00 postpaid. AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

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SILVER LEGHORNS—a specialty, 10 years a breeder of this beautiful variety, circular free. Sylvester Shirley, Pt. Clinton, Ohio. 12-2-4

LEGHORNS—WHITE

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100 S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Prices right. Catalogue free. North Jersey Poultry Farm, Box W, Ramsey, N. J. 3-9-3

PULLETS FOR SALE—12 weeks old **SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS**. The best laying strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Harry F. Palmer, Middleport, N. Y. 1-7-3

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EVERY BREEDER OF BLACK ORPINGTONS should read the new Orpington Book. Tells about the Standard requirements, how to mate and breed them for best results, edited by J. H. Drenstedt. Fully illustrated. Price 75 cents, postpaid. AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

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KELLERSTRASS CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS stock from \$150 trio. Baby Chicks for sale. Cockerels \$2 and up. Eggs ten cents each. Chas. E. Baker, Andover, N. Y. tf

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WILLIAM COOK & SONS, Originators of all the Orpingtons, Box W., Scotch Plains, N. J. For the best Orpingtons, any variety, it is natural you must send to their Originators. Send 10c for Illustrated Catalogue, just out, with history of Orpingtons and hints on poultry keeping. tf

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I offer guaranteed mated **HOMERS**, in any quantity, at \$1.00 pair, and challenge squab companies or dealers to produce better stock at twice this price. Beautiful White Homers, \$1.50 pair. Get my prices on Runts, Carneaux, Maltese Hens, and save dollars. Charles Y. Gilbert, 346 N. American St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1-7-3

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

BARRED ROCK BREEDERS. Send 50c for National Barred Rock Journal one year. The only monthly magazine issued wholly in the interests of the Grand Old Breed. W. L. Robinson, Pub., Union City, Mich. tf

E. B. THOMPSON'S "RINGLETS" direct. Extra choice breeders at half price. Wm. Huckle, Waverly, N. Y. 3-7-3

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BUFF

EVERY BREEDER OF BUFF ROCKS should procure a copy of the new Plymouth Rock Book, the most valuable breed book ever published. Profusely illustrated, contributed to by leading breeders, edited by Wm. C. Denny. 144 pages. Price \$1.00 postpaid. Address, AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

WHITE ROCK EGGS—BARGAINS IN BREEDERS, winners and utility stock. Hock & Frederick, Chambersburg, Pa. 3-7-3

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK breeders should secure a copy of the new Plymouth Rock Book, just out. Invaluable for beginners or experienced breeders. Edited by Wm. C. Denny. One dollar will bring a copy postpaid. Address, AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

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JUST OUT—The new Plymouth Rock Book. The most complete work on all varieties of Plymouth Rocks ever published, contains 144 pages, 3 color plates and many half-tone illustrations. Tells how to mate, breed and exhibit all varieties of this popular fowl. Edited by Wm. C. Denny, price \$1.00 postpaid. Address, AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

*** RHODE ISLAND REDS**

RHODE ISLAND REDS, Rose and Single Comb. Qualities—vigor, laying, feather and size. Stock and eggs for sale. See advertisement on page 691. W. S. Harris, Mansfield, Mass. 3-7-3

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICES—Rose and Single Comb Reds, males and females. This season's breeders, good color, heavy laying strain. Must sell to make room. F. L. Snedeker, 170 North 19th St., East Orange, N. J. 3-8-3

North Country Strain **ROSE COMB REDS**. Something that will please you. Eggs or stock. F. J. Seaver, Watertown, N. Y. 2-8-3

BLACK ORPINGTON BREEDERS RALLY!

A strong effort is being made to increase the membership of the National S. C. Black Orpington Club to 1000 members, the 500 mark having been passed for some time.

In order to give all a chance to boost at the state and county fairs and fall shows all sending in dues of \$1 at this time will have their membership extended to October 1st, 1914, and will be entitled to compete at all shows without additional payments of dues for next 16 months.

Show secretaries are invited to send for awards at once.

A little effort at the shows and fairs now by members will surely put the Blacks where they belong at the very front of public popularity which their wonderful laying records would justify.

The range of prices on winter eggs makes the Blacks a big winner, and every breeder is urged to get into the band wagon and pull for the Blacks.

Club catalogue will be sent any one interested for a stamp, address Milton W. Brown, Sec'y, Sta. L, Cincinnati, O.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES

This the largest Orpington Club in America, boosting the best Orpington fowl, the Black, will offer a set of five handsome medal silk ribbons at every show in the world. If you wish to have them, also our medals and silver cups, you should write the secretary-treasurer at once. There are several state meetings to be placed yet. Do you wish them? The American Black Orpington Club has decided to offer at the Panama-Pacific World's Exposition Poultry show at San Francisco, 1915, the finest cup ever placed on poultry to be known as the world's cup, value \$100. Several \$25 cups will also be offered besides the many cash prizes and specials. If you, fellow Black Orpington breeders, do not belong to this club send \$1.00, the fee for a year's membership, to the secretary at once. The club is also preparing several sets of lantern slides for the American Poultry Association Lecture Bureau. Thus you see the immense amount of advertising that is being done to benefit the best Orpington—the Black. Address, the American Black Orpington Club, Ora Overholser, Secretary, Eaton, Ohio.

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS**McDONALD POULTRY ASSOCIATION**

The above association has selected December 9-12, 1913, as the date for their second annual exhibition. Encouraged by the success of their first show, they have purchased new coops from the Keipper Cooping Co. and are making preparations to hold one of the best shows in the "Keystone" State. A large well lighted hall has been secured and also the services of W. B. Cully, who gave such general satisfaction last year, to place the awards. Liberal classification together with a large list of cash and other specials is being prepared. Announcement of premium list will be made later. A. O. Campbell is the secretary.

GREAT WINDSOR, OHIO, SHOW

The Preble County Poultry Association will hold their fifth annual show in Eaton, Ohio, February 2-7, 1914. Four previous rousing shows have been held under this management thereby demonstrating that successful shows may be held by square dealing and barring those who are not square from the Association and its shows. We expect 1,000 birds this year, having the most elegant show room in the Central States, will offer the largest cash prizes and dozens of silver cups and specials. Catalogue will be out Dec. 1, 1913. Let the secretary put your name on the mailing list to receive this, the best premium list of the most popular show in western Ohio. Ora Overholser, Secretary Preble County Poultry Assn., Eaton, Ohio.

*** Saves you dollars—Our Clubbing Catalogue—Send a card today, sure ***

GREATER NEW YORK FAIR

Poultry Events in August Big Attractions

With over ten million people within one hour's ride of Empire City Park, New York, the Poultry events scheduled for the month of August at the Greater New York Fair and Exposition, will be the most important events of their kind ever held in the United States. The Greater New York Fair Shows open the season. There is no Show in the world where a winning will mean more to the breeder. A big list of cash regular and special prizes—uniform cooping—special poultry building—America's foremost judges,—everything down to the minute. Breeders cannot afford to miss this show. Every exhibitor allowed to place cards, and advertising matter on coops, the moment the birds are caged for the show. Our judges are professionals in their line of work, and their integrity is not to be questioned. The best bird only wins at the Greater New York Fair and Exposition. The following events have been announced:

Poultry Show, Aug. 4-9. Entries Close July 20th. Pigeon Show, Aug. 11-16. Entries Close July 27. Bantam Show, Aug. 18-23. Entries Close August 5th. Pet Stock Show, Aug. 25-30. Entries Close August 12th.

Send today for Premium Lists and Entry Blanks.

John A. Murkin, Supt. Poultry, Greater New York Fair and Exposition, Heidelberg Building, New York City.

GENESEE VALLEY POULTRY AND PIGEON ASSOCIATION

The eight annual exhibition of the Genesee Valley Poultry and Pigeon Association Inc., will be held December 29, 1913, to January 3, 1914, at Convention Hall, Rochester, N. Y.

The Rochester Bantam Club, the Monroe County Pigeon Breeders' Association and the Genesee Valley Cage Bird Association have decided to hold their exhibitions in conjunction with the "Big Show." The members of the Association are working enthusiastically, and a large number of Silver Cups and other valuable specials have already been secured. The prediction is freely made, that the Great Rochester Show of the Genesee Valley Association will eclipse all former able efforts. The judges thus far engaged include the following well known names: W. Theo. Wittman, Herman W. Grannis, Henry B. Ingalls, M. Frank Cook, F. J. Taylor, G. Archie Turner, A. J. Braun and W. J. Wirt.

Secretary F. A. Newman, P. O. Box 472, Rochester, N. Y., will be pleased to give any desired information regarding the Great Rochester Show, and will also mail you a copy of the premium list, when issued. Ask for it.

THE GREAT ST. LOUIS POULTRY SHOW

Secretary T. W. Orcutt of the St. Louis Poultry Show announces that the great St. Louis Poultry Show will be held in the Coliseum at St. Louis, Nov. 25th to Dec. 1st, inclusive, 1913.

The mammoth Coliseum, in which this great show will be held, is conceded to be the finest show room in the world, and the facilities for handling exhibits are perfect in every detail. A remarkable feature of last year's show was that the entire exhibit was judged in one day, and a marked catalogue showing complete awards was ready the next morning. This feature should be a great incentive for breeders to show at St. Louis this year for at no other show in the country is there a marked catalogue issued the second morning, which gives the exhibitors five days in which to display their exhibits and distribute advertising matter to the public, and sell birds and take orders for eggs.

St. Louis is rapidly developing into the liveliest market for fancy poultry in the world, which is in accord with the great State of Missouri in its advancement in the poultry enterprise. The manner in which the great St. Louis Poultry Show has been conducted

has earned for it the name of the "Madison Square Garden" of the West. A complete list of the judging staff will be announced later. For further information regarding exhibit, space and premium list address T. W. Orcutt, 921 Security Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

AN AUCTION SALE OF LITTLE FARMS IN NEW YORK CITY

On July 15th, at 7:30 P. M., Joseph P. Day will start an auction sale of Little Farms, at Terrace Garden. This is the first "Little Farm" sale he has held, but Mr. Day believes that there are a great many city bred men to whom a little farm like this would make a very strong appeal. One of the great reasons for the comparative wealth and independence of the French working class, is their passion for owning land and their knowledge of agriculture.

The Frenchman is happiest when he has his little patch of ground to cultivate and tend. There is many a man in the busy, bustling city whose dream of independence takes the form of a little farm adjoining his home where he can raise chickens and vegetables—and not all of them are Frenchmen by any means.

A little farm like one of these at Rosdale, in the 4th Ward, Borough of Queens—RIGHT IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, is within easy reach of the business section of the city and is just large enough not to overburden the city man with additional work. It is undoubtedly a sane, interesting and healthful way to occupy his spare time. Incidentally it is a profitable way to utilize that item of "spare time", in this day of high cost of living. There will be 240 of these little farms offered at the sale, each 80x100 ft.—about 4 ordinary building lots. They are located within a few minutes walk of the Rosdale station of the L. I. R. R., 37 minutes from Pennsylvania Terminal.

All of the section leading to and around the little farms is well populated with pretty cottages. The roads are excellent and gas, electricity and city water is already provided right up to the property. The Annaplace Creek on the property reaches direct to Jamaica Bay, which is good news for fishermen and lovers of water sports.

In a very short time the trolley to Rosdale now building, will furnish a direct connection over the Queensboro Bridge for a five cent fare. The owners have had a six room "Ducker" bungalow built on the property, with a little farm laid out all around it so that visitors could see and appreciate what can be done with a little farm like this. It is interesting too, because it shows what can be done in the way of building an attractive and comfortable home for very little money.

"The owners are selling this property against my advice", said Mr. Day, when the matter was under discussion. Coming on a quiet market, immediately after the great sale of 3019 lots at Morris Park, I felt that it would be almost impossible to get any kind of a reasonable price for property like this. It is true that they are located in a very busily growing section. Queens is building up at the rate of about a million and a half dollars in valuation a month—still the market is very quiet and even property like this finds a slow demand. But the owners tell me that they must sell in order to develop their other tracts and I have been instructed to sell them at an absolute sale for whatever they will bring." In addition to the farms a pretty cottage on the property will also be sold. The sale will be held at 7:30 to give everybody an opportunity to be there without interfering with their work. It is the second time in the history of Mr. Day's busy career that he has held an auction sale at night.

SPECIAL CLUBBING OFFER

Send us sixty-five (65) cents and we will send you:

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD,
National Barred Rock Journal,
Fruit Belt,

each one year. The full value of the combination is \$1.50.

EVERY BREEDER OF ROSE AND SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds should read the new Rhode Island Red Book, just out. Gives complete history of this popular variety. Tells how to mate and breed for best results. Edited by D. E. Hale. Fully illustrated. A standard for Red Breeders. Price per copy 75 cents postpaid. Address AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

TURKEYS

AMERICA'S LEADING WINNERS in Giant Bronze Turkeys and Partridge Plymouth Rocks. See our ad on page 751. Bird Bros., Meyersdale, Pa. tf

NEW TURKEY BOOK. Describes all varieties, tells how to mate, care for and rear, gives full instructions for exhibiting and judging. Contains full page illustrations of Bronze Turkeys in natural colors, also many other instructive and interesting illustrations. Price 75 cents, postpaid. AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

WYANDOTTES—BLACK

Boyd's Washington Strain of winning **BLACK WYANDOTTES.** Ridge Crest Farm, Paris, Md., formerly of Wash., D. C. 12-11-3

WYANDOTTES—COLUMBIAN

EXHIBITION COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Eggs from first prize cock Madison Square Garden 1913, one dollar each—other prize matings \$5 setting. Columbian Poultry Yards, East Williston, N. Y. 3-7-3

SEVERAL BREEDS

Partridge, Golden, Silver, Buff, Columbian and White **WYANDOTTES**; Partridge, Barred and White **ROCKS**; **HOUDANS, BRAHMAS**, etc. Thirty varieties. Prize winning stock and eggs. John T. Crouthamel, Franconia, Pa. 3-7-3

WHITE ROCKS, U. R. Fishel Strain. Eggs \$3.00 per 15. Also a few **WHITE COCHIN BANTAM** cockerels selling at \$1.50 each. W. E. Fowle, Danville, Pa. 3-7-3

MISCELLANEOUS

NO MORE SCRATCH GRAINS NEEDED when feeding **HEN-O-LA DRY MASH.** Write for booklet and prices to Hen-O-La Food Co., P. O. Box 405 W., Newark, N. J. 12-9-3

PRINTING FOR POULTRYMEN

PRINTING for Poultrymen, fine cuts used, samples free, mention your breed. W. A. Bode, Fairhaven, Pa. 12-12-3

FOR SALE

BEST LOCATED FARM FOR POULTRY BREEDING PLANT IN U. S.; adjacent R. R. Union Station in N. J.; partly developed; has future building lot value; will sell 5 to 100 acres at bargain; owner has other interests. Dr. J. M. W. Kitchen, 94 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J. 4-7-3

FOR SALE. Half interest in \$3,000 up-to-date, fully equipped Poultry Plant, 700 layers, 1700 Chickens, broiler size, Incubator capacity 1500, houses for 1,000 layers, brooders for 2,000 chicks. New gas engine, bone grinder, etc. Buyer is Superintendent and also gets salary. Write for further particulars, Box 146, Oakfield, N. Y. 1-7-3

WANTED

WANTED—Capable, Experienced Market Poultryman desires position on plant or establish and manage plant. Correspondence solicited. Excellent references. Box 92, Braham, Minn. 1-7-3

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE SALE

Levi A. Ayres, Box B, Granville, N. Y., announces his summer sale of Columbian Wyandottes in this issue of A. P. W. The quality of Mr. Ayres' birds is to well known to require any mention here. At the sacrifice price offered they should be cleaned out in a short time. For further particulars, refer to his advertisement on page 757.

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PRIZE MONEY FOR PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE BREEDERS

To create a healthy rivalry and increase the interest of the breeders of "Premier" Partridge Wyandottes, Sheffield Farm, Glendale, Ohio, will offer the following liberal cash prizes at the Ohio State Fair, the Illinois State Fair and the New York State Fair during the fall of 1913: First cock, \$25.00; first hen, \$25.00; first cockerel, \$25.00; first pullet, \$25.00; first pen, \$25.00.

These prizes are open to all customers of Sheffield Farm who enter their birds as "Premier" strain Partridge Wyandottes, and Sheffield Farm will not be a competitor. The secretaries of the above mentioned fairs have been notified of this offer, which is of course in addition to the regular premiums. The Partridge Wyandotte breeders have been enthusiastic exhibitors at the poultry shows during the past few years and this offer will probably bring out a good lot of birds at the fairs named.

POULTRY FOODS AND FEEDING

To those who desire to secure a dependable treatise on poultry foods and feeding, we wish to announce that we are now in position to supply the long felt want with the new book just off the press entitled "Poultry Foods & Feeding" by Duncan Forbes Laurie, poultry expert to the South Australian Government. Mr. Laurie is the author of several works relating to poultry and their care and management and his books have always met with almost instantaneous approval of poultrymen in all parts of the country, owing to the simple and easily understandable terms in which they are written. It is recommended to all who desire to learn the principles of feeding and food values. It is attractively bound in a handsome blue cloth binding with gold and white lettering; consists of 200 pages, 5 1/2 x 8 1/2, and will be sent postpaid upon receipt of \$1.00. You have five days in which to examine the book and if found unsatisfactory, it may be returned and if in good condition, the full purchase price will be refunded.

PAYNE BROS. REDS

Payne Bros., Portland, Conn., report that they have at the present time on hand 600 growing chicks, and from early indications, believe them to be the finest lot they ever produced. They are offering for quick disposal a fine lot of breeding females and are prepared to quote prices that will make it an object for interested parties to buy. Payne Bros. R. C. Reds have established a reputation for quality by winning at leading shows, Madison Square included. This should be some incentive for intending purchasers to hurry their order.

LIKE A THIEF AT NIGHT

Speaking of the night-working Red Mite. He'll be here again with the good old summer time. No doubt about that, and he should receive a warm reception.

The idea is all too prevalent that a few lice on chickens is nothing to worry over—that it's natural for them to have lice. We fail to realize that while only a few lice may be found when the fowls are examined by day, there are countless thousands hidden away in cracks and crannies, that like true beasts of prey, hunt their game at night.

Their insidious attack not only prevents the hen from obtaining proper rest, but saps its blood, strength and vitality. Where such conditions prevail, it is a hopeless quest to look for profit from poultry. All the time and thought and labor expended is just so much energy wasted. There will be few eggs, few chicks, poor broilers. "Every lousy hen is a money loser, not a producer." The poultryman carries the full burden, but without profit or pleasure.

There is only one solution to the problem and only one. The lice and mites must be conquered and absolutely eradicated, then the improvement will come, and with it profit.

Remedies, there are many, but very few are worth considering. It won't do to clear the vermin out one week, and have a full house again two or three weeks later. It is folly to use remedies that won't last, when the time can be invested to such good purpose in other directions.

There is a remedy known for thirty-seven years, that gives results lasting at least for a year and often much more. This is Avenarius Carbolineum, which is also used as a wood preserving paint or stain. It is a thin, nut-brown, freely flowing oil, that can be applied with a brush like paint, or by spraying.

An application of Avenarius Carbolineum to the inside woodwork of a henhouse insures absolute freedom from vermin for a year. It is not volatile, nor poisonous, or in any way dangerous to handle; the odor is tarry but not unpleasant. Wherever it is applied to the wood it quickly penetrates, and stays where put. It makes conditions so obnoxious and unlivable for vermin that none can or will remain in the building. As F. W. Warner so aptly put it: "Wherever Carbolineum is applied, it sets a positive 'Dead-Line' against all vermin." Geo. A. Cosgrove of Connecticut, names it the "Invincible Remedy".

Besides being the most effective vermicide, Avenarius Carbolineum makes a splendid outside paint for poultry buildings, colony houses, posts and boards or ranges and runways, sheds, barns, garages, fences. It is a positive protection against rot. The material should be applied on all timbers underneath floors, porches, platforms, or on wood buried or lying on the ground where rot conditions are most severe.

As a silo paint it is unequalled, and is used more extensively for this purpose than any other material sold. Shingles dipped or brush treated will last twice as long as untreated ones. Posts dipped or painted for 2 1/2 feet of their butt will last double their natural life. The moderate cost is about two cents per post. A 40 page Bulletin (No. 33) explaining the sundry uses, is mailed free on request by Carbolineum Co., 190 Franklin St., New York.

PERFECTION STAPLE DRIVER

Attention of our readers is directed to the advertising of the Perfection Staple Driver elsewhere in this issue. This handy device fills a long felt want and will be found a great convenience in erecting wire fences. Manufacturers claim that one man using the Perfection Staple Driver can erect more wire fencing and in better shape than two men can without it. The article sells at a reasonable price and can be obtained from poultry supply houses or hardware dealers, or direct from the manufacturers, the Perfection Mfg. Co., 255 Bay Place, Oakland, Calif.

SELECTING THE PROPER INCUBATOR

Now that the grand rush of the hatching season is over, and work on the plant has assumed the easy routine of summer, poultrymen are beginning to take stock of their operations. They are casting up balances of the past six months' income and outgo, and making plans for next winter. For the man who makes a real success with poultry must be always on the lookout. He must note changes on prices and market conditions; improvements in methods and any deterioration of his equipment. He should plan for the next year with his eye on the experiences of the past season.

One of the first and most important things he should take into consideration—this progressive poultryman who is seeking to expand his business and increase his profits—is his incubator. His entire operation depends on his hatching equipment and no part of his plant will repay so well a careful and thorough investigation. This investigation should be made with the records of the past season's hatches at hand, and any faults that appear should be rigidly traced back to their causes.

Not only should defects be scrutinized, but also the general cost of the hatching. In this day of careful management in cutting down of cost at every stage there is one system of incubation that should be carefully investigated by every progressive poultryman if he wishes to conduct his hatching operations on the most economical basis and this system is the mammoth incubator system, and the Hall Mammoth, the pioneer in this style of incubating, has been particularly successful on a large number of prominent poultry plants and its operations are the best evidence we have as to its efficiency and economy over the old style machine.

The Hall Mammoth Incubator is the ideal hatching equipment. It is built on principles that are safe and absolutely reliable. Its fuel cost is much lower than that of oil machines of equal capacity, and its large hatches of strong, healthy chicks cause it to be one of the most profitable incubators on the market.

Now is the time for the poultryman to plan for his increased capacity next year, or to replace his present system, if it has not been all that he desires, with a better and more efficient one. But the consideration of the new installation should not be delayed. Now is the time to begin planning for many reasons. The incubator concerns will be rushed during the last summer months and the early fall, and shipments will be delayed if the order for equipment is put off until that time. And the purchasing of incubating machinery should not be made hurriedly, but every phase of the situation gone into thoroughly.

Every poultryman who is planning any changes whatever in his hatching equipment for next season, should certainly secure a copy of the Hall Mammoth Incubator Company's Catalog of Incubators and Brooding Systems. The book is called a catalog, but it is very much more than this. It is, in fact, a thorough and most authoritative text book on hatching and raising chicks. It is written by men who have made a study of these problems for years and who are thoroughly conversant with every phase of the poultry business. These authorities discuss the problems of heating, regulation of temperature, means and methods of ventilating and other important questions in a manner that is at once interesting and most valuable. No poultryman, whether he intends to purchase Hall Mammoth Incubating equipment or not, should be without a copy of this book. It will give an insight into the principles underlying the poultry business that means better methods and larger profits.

Write the Hall people for a copy of their catalog today. A postal will bring it to you—a handsome 64-page book, filled with valuable information and well illustrated with diagrams and photographs. Address Mammoth Incubator Company, 152 Southern Ave., Little Falls, N. Y.



Silver CAMPINES Golden

The Champions of Them All

Their superlative quality over all competitors was demonstrated at Allentown, Hagerstown, Grand Central Palace and Boston. Our winnings at the Garden 1913 challenges the admiration of the Campine World.

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GEO. E. NOETH, Proprietor,

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Buff Wyandottes

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MINEOLA, N. Y.

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COCHIN BANTAMS

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for years; and during the past fall and winter our birds won 91 first out of a possible 109 at Chicago, Indianapolis, Louisville, Indiana, Tennessee and Tri-State Fairs. Write for our Beautiful 1913 Mating List describing the 25 most wonderful Pens ever mated. Remember that this is the HOME of

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are the kind that win in the show room, or fill the egg basket. We are now offering 2000 grand Utility Breeders for sale to make room for the growing stock. Write for our price on these, in any quantity.

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IN THIS SPECIAL SALE are listed the finest show birds, the finest breeders, in single birds, pairs, trios and pens that I have ever offered in all my 33 years career as a Barred Rock breeder, and at the rarest bargain prices. There are lots to meet the needs of all.

THE IMPERIAL RINGLETS are the proud product of more than a quarter of a century of Barred Rock breeding—they have the most fashionable barring and even blue color of the present day—they sell when no others will, by reason of their matchless quality.

(At Madison Square Garden, New York, 1913, my Imperial "Ringlets" won four times as many 1st prizes as any competitor—more 1st, regular and special prizes than won by any exhibitor of any breed. These include 1st prize and Champion Male, 1st prize and Champion Female. No other Barred Rock breeder has ever won Champion Male and Champion Female at one show in Madison Square Garden.)

It will be to your interest to have this Special Sale List and take advantage of this opportunity to secure "Ringlets" at the cut down bargain prices. Whatever may be your wants in Barred Plymouth Rocks, you will find it in my Special Sale List at bargain figures. The List will be mailed promptly upon request. Elegant 70-page catalogue upon application.

Address *E. B. Thompson* Lock Box 330,
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EGGS from the World's finest exhibition matings, \$10.00 per setting; four settings eggs, \$35.00; one hundred eggs, \$60.00; one-half these prices after JUNE 10th.

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Will be just in bloom to win at NEW YORK, BOSTON and CHICAGO

The early birds will be past their prime and the late ones will be the winners. I can sell you

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I have bred more New York and Boston winners than any other breeder in America and you get the benefit of my 35 years experience breeding Barred Rocks that win.

The Cockerel Matings are headed by the winning males at New York, Boston and Chicago 1911 and 1912. The Pullet matings are headed by the winning pullet-bred males at Chicago 1912. There are none better. Choice Breeding Birds for sale at honest prices.

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Puritan Partridge Rocks are certain to be the Big Winners again this year.

We have 500 Early Hatched Cockerels and Pullets that will be easy winners at the State Fairs in September and October.

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